

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 29,835

PARIS, MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1979

Established 1887

Stiff Resistance Claimed in Some Cambodia Areas

From Wire Dispatches
BANGKOK, Jan. 14 — Vietnamese tanks and infantry were reported within 20 kilometers of the Thai border today, after seizing all major urban centers and almost completing a 500-kilometer blitz through Cambodia in three weeks. But Thai and Western sources said that there were increasing signs of stiff counterattacks in certain areas, some of which were passed by tanks or mechanized infantry.
Reliable Western reports said that elements of the defeated Khmer Rouge regime also were retreating to the mountains of the northwest and may have crossed to shore islands in the region to set up a command base.
"In many areas right now, the Khmer Rouge only control the space at a tank comes through," one analyst said.
Retaliation Reported
Thai intelligence sources, monitoring the fighting as it approaches the borders, said that Battambang, Cambodia's second largest city, fell to the Vietnamese but that many of the defenders had regrouped and were striking back.
The Thai sources said that the Khmer Rouge were on the defensive in the Battambang area, still in the hands of the former regime and point of contact between Thai and Cambodian troops. But they said Western analysts began dragging their wounded into Thailand.
Thai officials allowed more than 100 injured supporters of the top Phnom Penh administration to Thailand for medical treatment.
Interrogators said that the Khmer Rouge "insisted" that the enemy force inside Cambodia included Soviet infantrymen.
The heavy Vietnamese involvement in an invasion that Hanoi says is a Cambodian "uprising" apparently has kept commanders from moving troops to the Thai border, where they could be seen.
No proof of Soviet participation in ground battles has been offered, although intelligence sources have indicated that there may be Soviet planners involved, and that a Soviet observer occasionally may accompany the Vietnamese forces.
It was impossible to say, the Thai interrogators reported, whether the Khmer Rouge had actually seen the heavy force they were fighting at Sisophon, a key town 48 kilometers from Thailand.
The battle could be heard clearly today, the first time in the 21-day-old Vietnamese invasion that gunfire was audible from Thailand during the day.
Intelligence sources reported heavy fighting at several locations, including Battambang.
Apart from the wounded, an expected flood of refugees from Cambodia into Thailand has so far failed to materialize. Thai sources in Bangkok said that no more than 1,000 refugees have entered the country during the past three weeks.
Radio Hanoi confirmed today that Vietnamese and Cambodian leaders intended to hold a "high-level meeting" soon in Phnom Penh. Cambodia's official news agency said yesterday that the meeting would be a summit.
Laos became the first nation to appoint an ambassador to Phnom Penh's new regime, a gesture more significant because the pro-Hanoi (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

N Panel Continues Debate

U.S. Joins Denunciation of Invasion of Cambodia

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 14 (UPI) — The United States went to the UN Security Council today to denounce Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia and to demand the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops.
U.S. Ambassador Andrew Young joined a long list of Western disaligned speakers who during three days of debate left no doubt that the majority favored a resolution condemning the Vietnamese invasion.
Mr. Young said that he thought there was a chance that the debate did put enough pressure on the Vietnamese to withdraw their troops from Cambodia.
"The next few days will tell, but I don't rule out their withdrawal," he said.
Mr. Young's speech followed the one by other speakers, including Cambodia's Prince Norodom Sihanouk who came to the UN to demand the Khmer Rouge regime to keep him a virtual prisoner in Cambodia for three years until the fall of last week.
Mr. Young said that there was doubt that the Khmer Rouge regime had committed "some of the most violations of human rights in history." But the "essential fact was that the troops of one country are occupying the territory of another. Vietnam must immediately withdraw its forces," he said.
Mr. Young added that, regardless of the claim by Cambodia's government that it rules with support of the people, "the facts are that it now rules thanks to Vietnamese bayonets."
Meanwhile, Prince Sihanouk was invited today to New York's New Hill Hospital for what a doctor described as extreme stress exhaustion.
The director of the department of medicine at the hospital said yesterday that it was "prudent" to have him admitted. Further details on condition were not disclosed.
The prince had been scheduled to appear on a television interview program, but the appearance was postponed.
At the UN, British Ambassador Richard Goodwin was criticized by Soviet countries for only now attacking Cambodia's black record on human rights.
"I am not surprised but I do regret their concern has found only a recent expression," Mr. Goodwin said. "I welcome their concern. It is said in heaven there is joy over a sinner that repenteth. One day's repentance? Mr. President, it is more like a mass baptism of Soviet bloc."
The Chinese reacted in their seats



Chanting demonstrators in Peking demand democracy and human rights.

Chinese Again Demonstrate for Rights

From Wire Dispatches
PEKING, Jan. 14 — About 100 Chinese from Shantung Province, demanding democracy and human rights, demonstrated for the second time in a week today in front of the area where China's leaders live.
The demonstrators, including a boy holding a crutch being carried on his father's back, carried banners appealing to Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. They raised their fists and shouted.
Last Monday, the third anniversary of the death of Premier Chou En-lai, the group went to the Martyrs Monument in Peking's main Tiananmen Square and then to Chungnanhai, the area of official residences, waving their banners.
There, armed guards in front of the huge walled compound blocked their way. About 50 of them were still gathered outside the main entrance to the compound late tonight in temperatures well below freezing.
During the march from Tiananmen Square, they had carried banners reading: "We want more democracy and human rights." "We want to present our grievances to Teng the incorruptible" and "Strike down the backstage supporters of the Gang of Four [former radical leaders] who are still in existence."
Japan's Kyodo News Service reported that about 70,000 Chinese have come to Peking from all over China to complain that they lost their jobs because of false charges. It said they demand that the charges be withdrawn and, meanwhile, call on Chinese leaders to give them food.

Britain Held to Be on Brink of Chaos

Callaghan Monitors Strikebound U.K.

LONDON, Jan. 14 (UPI) — Prime Minister James Callaghan stayed at his desk all day today, receiving hourly reports on a wave of strikes that newspapers said was forcing Britain "deeper into chaos" every minute.
Cabinet ministers also were ordered onto the job in a weekend flurry of activity that the Sunday Telegraph said was "unprecedented since the Suez crisis of 1956."
Mr. Callaghan's government faced three major walkouts:
• A strike by 100,000 truck drivers that stopped supplies to factories and some supplies of food.
• A strike by 20,000 railroad locomotive engineers that will halt all traffic on the state-owned railways every Tuesday and Thursday.
• A strike by a fluctuating number of fuel tank truck drivers that has forced a state of emergency in Northern Ireland.
The only bright spot came when fuel tanker drivers in Northern Ireland decided to join their mainland colleagues and return to work Monday. Northern Ireland Secretary Roy Mason was expected to rescind his state of emergency proclamation.
More than 1 million persons in northern England had no water or polluted water because of a walk-out by 600 water workers.
Worst Since 1974
It added up to the grimmest industrial picture since a coal strike in 1974 forced the country onto a three-day work week and brought down the Conservative government of Prime Minister Edward Heath.
Industrial leaders warned that they may lay off 4 million workers this week if the truck strike continued. No meetings were held during the weekend to settle it.
The Sunday Mirror, speaking of "Britain's agony on Black Sunday," said that the country "plunged deeper into chaos [and] is headed down the road to further chaos."
At least 100 shops were stalled in the nation's parks. Newspapers said that they would have to close for lack of paper. Food manufacturers said that 70 percent of their businesses could be shut by the end of the week.
What Mr. Callaghan and his Cabinet faced was a full revolt against their wage policy, which attempted to hold wage increases to 5 percent this year. Railroad engineers are demanding 40 percent. Truck drivers have rejected an offer of 17 percent and settlements in double figures are plentiful before the current strike wave.
Some grocers and supermarkets began rationing certain items. Supplies of salt and sugar were almost completely exhausted and beer and liquor shortages were reported. Cattle and other livestock may be slaughtered because farmers cannot get feed.

Parts of Sweden Hit By a Power Failure

Stockholm Hit

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Protests Continue

Shah Picks a Council, Paving Way for Exit

TEHRAN, Jan. 14 (AP) — Thousands of protesters, chanting "Death to the shah," marched peacefully today through Tehran, demanding that the monarchy be abolished and that an Islamic republic be set up to replace Iran's 8-day-old civilian government.
As they marched, the Iranian Parliament debated whether to endorse the government of Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar, a step that would pave the way for Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi to leave Iran, for what is supposed to be a temporary vacation.
Yesterday, the shah picked a regency council to represent him when he leaves Iran, a highly placed palace official said.
Other highly placed sources said that the shah had moved to avert a military coup last week by telling his generals he would rather leave the country than have them stage a takeover that would prolong bloodshed in Iran.

Council Makeup

Under the constitution, a regency council must be formed before the shah can leave the country. The council must include the prime minister, the presidents of both houses of Parliament, the chief justice of the Supreme Court and "four knowledgeable persons well versed in the affairs of state."
The Tehran newspaper Kayhan reported yesterday that the four included armed forces chief of staff Gen. Abass Gharabaghi, president of the National Iranian Oil Co., Abdullah Entezami, and two former Cabinet ministers, Sayed Jalal Tehran and Mohammed Vareschi.

In Bonn, the West German Foreign Ministry today urged families of West German workers and other West German citizens with nonessential business to leave Iran by Thursday.
The embassy in Tehran today repeated its recommendation for West German dependents to depart Iran by Thursday, "so this is not a new policy," a ministry spokesman said.

An estimated 13,000 West Germans were living in Iran before the surge in anti-shah demonstrations in recent months, the government said previously. When the embassy first issued its recommendation, two weeks ago, 10,000 West Germans were said to be still in Iran.

Majlis Debate

In Iran's Majlis, the lower house of Parliament, 22 of the 268 legislators spoke today, half in favor of Mr. Bakhtiar's government, half against. The Majlis, which does not meet on Mondays, scheduled a vote of confidence for Tuesday. The Senate will debate the issue tomorrow.
Majlis delegate Hassan Harzandi, who spoke against the govern-

ment, said that Iran's "pains are not political" but economic; he asked whether the new regime would "stop pouring Iranian money into the pockets of the Americans under the pretext of buying arms."

Sheikh ul-Islami, who favored Mr. Bakhtiar, said that the government's "best bet for victory will be precise and forceful implementation of the Constitution, a Constitution in which no one can find one (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Protester in central Tehran is helped up by a soldier and another man after he was clubbed by army officer yesterday. Soldiers had orders to use sticks, instead of guns, against demonstrators.

Stance on Khomeini Reassessed

Some U.S. Aides See Loss in Backing of Bakhtiar

By Jim Huagland

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (WP) — The difficult and dangerous game of transitional politics now being played in Iran is forcing the Carter administration to put its money publicly into a bet that many U.S. specialists think cannot be won.
That bet is that Shahpur Bakhtiar, named by the shah as the premier who would run the country while the Iranian monarch goes abroad, can form a viable government and end the year-long violent protest that has shattered the shah's authority.

The creation of a vacuum where the shah ruled in dictatorial fashion is also forcing a reassessment by the administration of its previously hostile attitude toward Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the exiled Shiite Muslim leader who has become the chief symbol of opposition to the shah.
This grudging and highly tentative reassessment of Ayatollah Khomeini is a measure of the alternative that many administration experts see being posed in a power struggle, still building, to determine who will succeed the shah after Mr. Bakhtiar's role is played out.

Coup Failure Feared

What the White House appears to fear most is not a military coup that would succeed and end the disruption of Iranian life and oil exports, but an attempted coup that would fail because troops (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Study Warns of Effect on SALT

U.S. Anti-Sub Systems Seen 'Far Ahead'

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (WP) — The United States is reported to have so improved its underwater detection systems that it eventually might be capable of destroying the entire Soviet ballistic-missile submarine fleet.

This is asserted in a study by the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress, based partly on classified and previously unpublished information. The CRS pointed to developing anti-submarine warfare (ASW) technology as one of several areas of strategic weapons development that are "un-

fettered by SALT" and "could prove profoundly destabilizing" in U.S.-Soviet relations.

The study noted that ASW improvement had come without "public awareness of the fact or its implications."
The CRS questioned whether advances in strategic ASW systems were consistent with U.S. arms control policy, which is to encourage the Soviet Union to reduce its land-based ICBM forces in favor of submarines which are supposed to be invulnerable to attack. The theory is that if Soviet submarines were relatively invulnerable, Moscow would not press ahead as hard in other aspects of the arms race.

An administration official said on Tuesday that the United States "has made very substantial progress on ASW," to the point where "it is no longer inconceivable that there might be a breakthrough" in U.S. ability to destroy the Soviet fleet.
Such a situation, the official said, is "of sufficient concern on our part because of what would happen if the Soviets were to achieve our capabilities." He added that U.S. technological advances in ASW, and the possibility that they could be matched by the Russians, had been "one of the factors in the desire to maintain the land-based ICBM option." The Carter administration has been firm in its desire to preserve this alternative for the United States.

A second area of concern for future instability, the CRS study said, was "further advances in ICBM and SLBM (submarine-launched ballistic missile) accuracy" by both the United States and Soviet Union.

"Advanced inertial guidance systems that could be available in the late 1980s are likely to increase (Continued on Page 3, Col. 7)

W. German Lifestyle Shift Is Bitter to Beer Makers

By John Vinocur

MUNICH, Jan. 14 (NYT) — A year ago, when the growth in West German beer consumption turned flat, brewers blamed the weather: too cold, too wet, too little sunshine. Now, with new figures that show a steeper sales decline, brewers are acknowledging that the problem is not the rainfall in Bavaria but what seems to be an irreversible change in West German lifestyle.

West Germany is still the world's largest per-capita beer consumer and the world's leading exporter, but its citizens are ever more counting calories and tipping toward wine. After 25 consecutive years of golden growth, the brewery business has been transformed into a nervous, pessimistic and contracting industry.

One result has been increasingly cutthroat competition on the domestic market, leading to the closing of about 50 small breweries in each of the last two years. The loss of these independents, often with long ties to a small town or region, represents a weakening of an aspect of West German life that until now has resisted the drift toward uniform-

Sales Flattened by Calorie-Counting, Shift to Wine and Liquor

It also reflects problems felt by the largest of the brewers. "Frankly, the overall, branch-wide picture is not rosy," said Alfred Wagner, a member of the board of directors of Lowenbrau, one of the national breweries whose position is still strong. Sitting in an office of black leather and stainless steel, Mr. Wagner said: "We have about 1,000 breweries in Bavaria alone now. This figure has got to go down. It could be 600 before long."

2.5% Output Drop

Beer production throughout West Germany fell by 2.5 percent during the first nine months of last year; consumption, 1.7 percent. It is not as if beer were pricing itself out of the market. According to the Bavarian central consumer organization, the average price in bars and restaurants for a half liter (about a pint) of beer is 78 cents, more than 25 percent cheaper than the same amount of mineral water or apple juice.

West German beer-export figures for 1977 showed retreats in the United States and every Eu-

ropean country except Britain. They are likely to be worse this year because of legislation severely limiting beer imports in Nigeria and Austria, two of the most important West German markets.

The industry's turnover in 1977 was \$5.9 billion. Profit figures are much harder to come by, but an indication of the state of the business was a 15 percent drop in the value of brewery shares in 1977, and an industry-wide loss of more than 2,000 jobs (the total now stands at about 72,000).

Hans-Joachim Wulf, president of the Association of German Brewers, does not like to call the situation a crisis. "But perhaps you could call it very tough circumstances," he said. "Plenty of people are not making any money anymore, and that includes some of the top 10 brewers."

Physical Limit

To a degree, this kind of gloom can always be heard from West German businessmen when they

discuss their prospects; it is a kind of ritual pessimism. But grounds for genuine concern are there as well.

The brewers believe that domestic sales have reached a physical limit beyond which consumption cannot be increased. The annual ceiling is estimated at about 150 liters per person. The average fell to 147 during the year, and the brewers see little hope for maintaining it, much less increasing it.

Not much can be done about the changes in West German lifestyle. There is an increased concern about counting calories and, at the same time, a notion that wines and liquors are more prestigious choices than beer to accompany celebrations and attempts at ambitious cooking. Although the brewers believe that the number of people who are drinking beer has not changed, they also feel that the extremely stringent West German laws against drunken driving have cut back the amounts consumed in restaurants. And the appeal of sitting for hours drinking beer in

a *gasthaus* is clearly not the same for West German young people as it was for the immediate post-war generations.

Most brewers feel they have a very small margin for maneuver to try to improve their situation. The laws governing the purity of beer, which go back to the Middle Ages, would have to be changed in order to produce low-calorie light beers of the kind that have had some success in the United States. Even then, there is no indication that sales would be significant. A marketing test for a relatively light beer in Berlin, for example, is meeting with little success.

Distribution Restrictions

Fritz Schmucker, manager director of the Bavarian Brewers Association, maintains that the nature of the company's beer distribution system limits the effect of advertising campaigns, no matter how intensive or costly. This system ties restaurants and bars to breweries through long-term contracts so that only a single brand of beer is available. Thus, getting a beer-drinker to

change his brand means more than just changing his order — he must leave his favorite *gasthaus* or even his neighborhood.

Exporting is difficult and requires large amounts of capital. Although there are about 1,400 breweries in West Germany, 1,000 of them in Bavaria, the export market is essentially held by three companies, Lowenbrau, Beck's and Holsten. The increasing value of the West German mark, for example, has led Lowenbrau to give up exporting bottled beer to the United States — where it is now marketed under license by the Miller Brewing Co.

The competition within the domestic market is especially tough in supermarkets, where big name regional brands have often sold their beer at prices under production costs in order to enter a market held by a local brewer.

But even the bigger breweries are hurt by the price wars. Consumers are extremely aware of beer price changes and shopkeepers often use beer as a loss leader, so that subsequent attempts to raise prices by the breweries meet with unusually strong resistance.

News Analysis

Cambodia Conflict a War Amid Shadows

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, Jan. 14 (NYT) — Guns are firing in Cambodia again, and people are dying. The sources of information on which the world must rely agree on this.

The sources are the governments of Vietnam and Cambodia—in the latter case, both the new and the old. The fact of the bloodletting is

confirmed by the sophisticated electronic devices with which outside powers see and hear beyond their borders. Nearly everything else about the conflict is either contradictory or unknown.

During the U.S. war in Vietnam, at least one side was brought into the living rooms of the world through means not owned by a participating government. By contrast,

the struggle in Cambodia offers the outside world a picture of phantom fighting in the shadows, a picture created by the contradictory and self-serving accounts of the opponents.

It is not only the details of the military operations that are unclear, but also the question of which side is favored by the Cambodian people. Are the people, who

had been ruled for nearly four years by Premier Pol Pot, cheering the Vietnamese and their Cambodian supporters as liberators from Pol Pot's radical reshaping of their country? Or do they regard the invading army as alien conquerors, reflecting the longstanding ethnic hatred between Vietnamese and Cambodians?

Contradictory Versions

Vietnam, which denies in the face of all electronic evidence that its army is doing the fighting, contends that the population is greeting the conquerors, whom it depicts as Cambodian patriots, with joy. The Phnom Penh radio, until it stopped broadcasting less than one hour before the fall of the city last Sunday, asserted with equal firmness that Cambodians were rising to a man, woman and child to repel the aggressors.

There are no objective witnesses, because distant electronic devices have not yet reached a level of sophistication that would permit them to detect public attitudes. Because the Vietnamese Army cannot disclose its presence in Cambodia, there is not even the testimony of Vietnamese journalists or the occasional, carefully screened and guided Western correspondents who, by reading between the lines, could provide some guess.

Who are the leaders of the new Cambodia who have hidden into power on the backs of Vietnamese troops? Names have been published, ministers have been appointed, declarations have been issued over their names. But their names mean very little.

The sparse biographical data furnished by the insurgent movement's press service, which operates out of Vietnam and is not accessible to queries, begins with the war of 1970-75, in which they were said to have been combatants, and attributes to them medium-level functions in the Pol Pot regime or army until their defection to Vietnam last year.

Extreme Isolation

They are shadows taking the place of leaders who were, with some exceptions, shadows themselves until they began to rule Cambodia in 1975. With Cambodia's extreme isolation since 1975, made worse by customary Communist reticence about the lives of its leaders, only those who acted as spokesmen for the Pol Pot regime took on any substance in the years between their disappearance and equally sudden fall.

The Vietnamese Army appears to have a solid hold on roads and cities, and those it does not yet hold appear within its imminent grasp. But has it gained control over a substantial number of the people who were driven from the cities and towns and villages along the main roads by the Pol Pot regime?

And what is the population of Cambodia? It was more than 7 million before the war started in 1970. But the subsequent years, in war and in peace, have surely taken a toll. Various spokesmen of the Pol Pot regime have given figures ranging from 2 million to 8 million.

The U.S. government and most others—except the Soviet Union and its followers—have reached a judgment that between Pol Pot's oppressive and deadly reign and Vietnam's aggression, aggression is the greater evil. But no one could consult the Cambodian people before reaching that conclusion. What their judgment might have been remains in the shadows as well.

U.S. Aides See Loss in Backing Bakhtiar

(Continued from Page 1)

the administration to take action. That appears to be President Carter's ultimate nightmare on Iran.

Against this backdrop, Ayatollah Khomeini appears to be quickly evolving in the administration's view. After being seen as a primitive Islamic fanatic not to be dealt with, he is becoming a political figure with whom it may eventually be possible—and necessary—to make a deal.

The Ayatollah's new moderation in public statements about the Shah and Iran's future relations with the United States have caused the administration to tone down its public statements about him, and to say publicly that U.S. officials are in contact with Ayatollah Khomeini's aides on a regular basis. U.S. officials still have not asked for direct contacts with Ayatollah Khomeini, however.

Asked at Friday's State Department briefing about Ayatollah Khomeini's new tone in interviews given from his suburban Paris refuge, spokesman Hodding Carter Jr. declined to comment directly.

But he then said, "We are certainly pleased by any remarks by any Iranian party that helps calm things." U.S. officials said that Mr. Carter's reply was intended as encouragement to Ayatollah Khomeini to continue speaking moderately.

"The fact is that we didn't know what Khomeini thought or represented when we were dealing with that phenomenon as the dark side of Islamic fanaticism, and we don't have any better idea today from these new statements who he is," a U.S. official conceded. "We just have to try harder to figure out what he wants, an idea that was unthinkable for our policy-makers even a month ago."

At the briefing, Hodding Carter also dealt with the grim alternative of a military coup by delivering the State Department's strongest appeal to the Iranian military to give Mr. Bakhtiar's government a chance.

"We have urged the military to



Soldiers stand guard as comrades unload a fuel truck in Northern Ireland, where strike by truck drivers halted deliveries of gasoline and oil. Fuel supplied under army guard was provided only on an emergency basis. Story on Page 1.

Urges Civil Service to Disobey Bakhtiar, Continued Strikes

Khomeini Sets Up an Islamic Government Council

By Ronald Koven

PARIS, Jan. 14 (WP)—Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has established what he called a Provisional Revolutionary Islamic Council to replace what was termed the "illegal" government in Iran, it was announced yesterday.

Ayatollah Khomeini, the Shiite Moslem opposition leader living in exile near Paris, made it clear that he is prepared for a showdown between his mass following and the government.

"The people," Ayatollah Khomeini said in a declaration communicated by telephone to his followers in Iran, "should not give up its fight until the final victory. It should continue strikes and demonstrations, if attacked by the corrupt, it can defend itself, even if that causes deaths."

The Ayatollah also called on his followers in the civil service to disobey the civilian government of Premier Shapur Bakhtiar and, if possible, to bar his Cabinet ministers from entering their ministries.

Identifies Withheld

Members of Ayatollah Khomeini's entourage would not identify the members of the Revolutionary Council, but they indicated that they are all in Iran. Ayatollah Khomeini's aides said that the council members would come out in public "at the right moment." They were described by the Ayatollah as "competent individuals, Moslems, committed and worthy of trust."

The council's job, as outlined by Ayatollah Khomeini, is to set up a provisional government to oversee elections to a constituent assembly that would write a constitution. After the Islamic republic has its constitution, Ayatollah Khomeini said, elections would be held for a legislative assembly that would set up a regular government.

Ayatollah Khomeini claimed authority for taking yesterday's step "on the basis of religious law" and

the "vote of confidence of the absolute majority of the Iranian people." This appeared to be a reference to the millions of persons who have acclaimed the Ayatollah's name in demonstrations against the Shah.

Interviewers for CBS for today's

"Face the Nation" news program asked the Ayatollah whether he would take part in the Islamic government. He said no, as he had before. He would be available, he said, to guide and correct the mistakes of the government.

Ayatollah Khomeini conceded.

Shah Picks His Council, Paving Way to Quit Iran

(Continued from Page 1)

word against Islam." He said that opposition still will come from traitors and Iranians "who have suffered and who have grievances because they have been cheated and lied to and... given false promises."

Political observers said that the new government would not receive rubber-stamp approval but that both houses probably would give Mr. Bakhtiar the vote of confidence that would allow him to begin a program to deal with Iran's economic and political chaos.

During the Tehran demonstrations, the army generally refrained from trying to break up the protests, which were led by loyalists of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the exiled religious leader of Iran's dominant Shiite Moslem sect.

Reporters said that tear gas was used to disperse a crowd of several thousand who occupied the Justice Ministry for three hours.

The Tehran demonstrators

seemed in a festive mood in anticipation of the Shah's expected departure from the country this week. Protest leaders had urged marchers not to provoke the army or the police.

On a broad avenue near Ferdowsi Square, six soldiers tried to break up a march by about 1,000 persons. An Iranian Army captain fired his pistol in the air to try to scatter the crowd but the protesters remained and showered his jeep with red carnations. The soldiers began laughing and shaking hands with the protesters, who began chanting, "The soldiers are our brothers!"

A demonstrator thrust a portrait of Ayatollah Khomeini into the hands of a soldier, who laughed and stuck a flower in the muzzle of his rifle. The captain joined with march leaders in trying to keep a lane open to traffic.

Tehran's newspapers reported today that some residents of the capital and other cities had gone to their rooftops because of a rumor that the Ayatollah's image would appear on the moon.

Sidewalk vendors, who used to sell portraits of the Shah, were hawking pictures of Ayatollah Khomeini, Tehran's Ayatollah Taleghani and Ayatollah Shariatmadari of the city of Qom.

Anti-Shah protests yesterday were reported across Iran, with the largest in the capital.

Iranian state radio said that 400,000 persons demonstrated near Tehran University, but that no one was hurt. Tehran University and five other colleges in the capital reopened yesterday; they were shut since June because they were centers of anti-Shah agitation.

Greece Warns U.S. on Turkey

ATHENS, Jan. 14 (AP)—Greece has officially warned the United States that it sees the proposed increase in U.S. economic and military aid to Turkey as threatening the balance of power to Greece's disadvantage.

A government spokesman said, "The economic aid considered to be given to Turkey to face its economic crisis is an issue which concerns Turkey and the countries which will help it. But as far as the defense aid is concerned, Greece does not accept that it is altered in a way which would disturb the existing balance of power."

The Greek position was made public upon the departure from Ankara of U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher after a three-day visit to discuss U.S.-Turkish relations and especially the question of Western aid.

WEATHER

ALABAMA	15	C	F	Overcast	MADRID	11	C	F	Fair
AMSTERDAM	2	36	Mist	21	MIAMI	25	77	Fair	Fair
ANKARA	2	36	Mist	3	MILAN	2	36	Fair	Fair
ATHENS	13	55	Cloudy	21	MONTREAL	-2	28	Snow	Snow
BARCELONA	13	55	Cloudy	21	MOSCOW	-14	8	Snow	Snow
BELGRADE	1	32	Snow	21	MUNICH	1	34	Snow	Snow
BERLIN	1	32	Snow	21	NEW YORK	3	37	Snow	Snow
BIRMINGHAM	1	32	Snow	21	OSLO	-4	25	Fair	Fair
BRUSSELS	0	32	Mist	21	PARIS	-1	30	Fair	Fair
BUCAREST	0	32	Overcast	21	PRAGUE	-4	25	Overcast	Overcast
BUDAPEST	18	64	Fair	21	ROME	-2	28	Overcast	Overcast
CASABLANCA	13	55	Fair	21	STOCKHOLM	-1	30	Mist	Mist
COPENHAGEN	-7	19	Fair	21	TEHRAN	1	34	Fair	Fair
COSTA MESA	18	64	Overcast	21	TEL AVIV	21	70	Fair	Fair
DUBLIN	-1	31	Overcast	21	TOKYO	13	55	Fair	Fair
EDMUNDBURG	-7	19	Overcast	21	TUNIS	1	34	Snow	Snow
FLORENCE	4	40	Snow	1	VIENNA	1	34	Snow	Snow
FRANKFURT	1	32	Fair	21	WASHINGTON	-2	28	Cloudy	Cloudy
GENEVA	1	32	Fair	21	ZURICH	-2	28	Cloudy	Cloudy
HELSINKI	1	32	Fair	21					
ISTANBUL	-1	30	Rain						
LA PALMAS	18	64	Fair						
LONDON	18	64	Fair						
LONDON	2	36	Overcast						
LOS ANGELES	20	68	Cloudy						

(Yesterday's readings; U.S. and Canada at GMT; Los Angeles at 2:00 GMT; at other times GMT+1.)

Libya Is Asked To Give Hijack Trio to Tunisia

TUNIS, Jan. 14 (AP)—Tunisian authorities yesterday asked Libya to extradite the three men accused of hijacking an Air Tunis plane to Tripoli and holding 75 passengers and eight crew members hostage for more than half a day before surrendering, officials said.

The suspects, armed with pistols and grenades, commandeered the plane Friday on a flight from Tunis to Djerba, off the coast of Tunisia and forced it to the Libyan capital.

They demanded freedom for a jailed Tunisian labor leader and a former Cabinet official. Passengers who estimated their ages at between 25 and 30, said that the three spoke Arabic with a Tunisian accent.

Masked Mob Invades Paris Shopping Area

PARIS, Jan. 14 (IHT)—About 50 masked persons, swinging long clubs, invaded a busy central Paris shopping street yesterday, smashing shop windows and clubbing shoppers. Six police officers were hurt in clashes with the mob.

After the hourlong incident, police arrested nine of the invaders but detained only four. A group identified as the Autonomous Revolutionary Brigades claimed responsibility for the attack, which the group said was intended to protest "steeply rising prices."

As Hanoi-Backed Rebels Advance

ASEAN Bids Vietnam Leave Cambodia

By William Chapman

BANGKOK, Jan. 14 (WP)—The foreign ministers of the countries in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Saturday called for the immediate withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. They declared that Cambodians should determine their own future "free from interference or influence from outside powers."

The resolution was primarily directed at the UN Security Council debate on Cambodia and did not imply that ASEAN might take joint action against Vietnam for sending troops, tanks and planes to help insurgents, who have almost occupied Cambodia.

Meanwhile, the Cambodian rebels claimed victory in two areas that have seen fierce fighting for several days. A Phnom Penh news agency said that the major provincial capital of Battambang had been taken, as had the northwestern city of Siem Reap and the famous nearby temples of Angkor Wat. If the claims are true, the new Cambodian regime is now in substantial control of almost all population centers.

Reflection of Alarm

The ASEAN statement reflected the alarm at Vietnam's intervention felt by the five anti-Communist nations—Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Singapore. ASEAN is essentially an economic organization that does not usually act in political or military spheres. The members are concerned about the effects of Vietnam's actions on Communist guerrilla movements in their own countries.

The resolution also underscored the collapse of ASEAN's relations with Vietnam, which had gotten off to a warm beginning only a few months ago. Last fall, Vietnamese Premier Phan Van Dong assured each ASEAN government that his administration sought its friendly relations with Vietnam to be based on the principle that Vietnam would not seek to interfere in the internal affairs of other Asian countries.

Now, ASEAN's ministers are skeptical; yesterday's statement was intended as a rebuke to the Vietnamese premier, the foreign ministers said. After what has happened in Cambodia, the premier's pledge has been "undone," declared Sinnathamby Rajaratnam, Singapore's foreign minister, who acted as spokesman.

"We want to be friends with Vietnam, but we want Vietnam to reassure us," Mr. Rajaratnam said. "This statement is a request to Pham Van Dong, an appeal to Pham Van Dong, to restore his credibility."

No Compelling Action

He also made it clear that ASEAN is not contemplating any action to compel a Vietnamese withdrawal. Asked what ASEAN would do if Rajaratnam refused the request, Mr. Rajaratnam noted the current debate in the UN Security Council and said, "it is a question of what the United Nations will do."

The new Cambodian regime in Phnom Penh is composed largely of men who had defected from the rule of Premier Pol Pot, who is now either dead or in hiding. (Agence France-Presse reported from Peking yesterday that Pol Pot is lead-

ing a resistance movement from inside Cambodia.) In the rapid military takeover that began in late December, they were backed by Vietnamese troops and materiel.

Vietnam says it has intervened because Pol Pot's troops had made border raids against Vietnamese villages as early as 1975 and because it wanted to stop the alleged genocide of the Cambodian people.

In a radio broadcast, Hanoi denounced the UN debate, which had been sought by emissaries from the deposed government. It warned

that the UN was preparing to interfere in Cambodia's affairs.

Meanwhile, reports circulated here that negotiations have begun between Thai authorities and the remnants of the former government who said to be hiding in a Cambodian border village near the Thai town of Aranyaprathet. Reporters were told yesterday morning that Thai officials had crossed into Cambodia about 1 a.m., apparently to begin talks on the terms by which the former Cambodian officials could enter Thailand.

For those staying behind, the government announced voting on May 31 to elect officials for two-year terms to the People's Council—the first countrywide elections in two years. The councils, similar to local legislatures, serve city precincts, provincial capitals, districts and villages in all provinces and cities.

Policy Turnabout

Mr. Trinh's announcement on refugees was a turnabout in Vietnam's policy. Diplomatic observers said that it could open the country to an orderly exodus, in contrast with the dangerous, sporadic escapes so far.

The outpouring of Vietnamese refugees since the 1975 Communist victory over the U.S.-backed regime in Saigon has resulted in the tragic wandering of "boat people"—home-seeking Vietnamese traveling on cargo ships which have been forbidden to land in Malaysia, Hong Kong and the Philippines.

Mr. Trinh, who is also a vice premier, said in an official Vietnam News Agency interview monitored here that the fleeing people "refused to adapt to the difficult postwar conditions in the country and to join labor and productive activities."

Vietnam will establish certain guidelines—and restrictions—for emigration, he said. Persons of compulsory military service age, those holding important public jobs, and criminals awaiting trial will not be allowed out.

The government will discuss details of the new open policy with the UN high commissioner for refugees "to solve this problem satisfactorily," Mr. Trinh said.

Rome Courthouse Attack

ROME, Jan. 14 (Reuters)—Demonstrators hurled fire bombs and fired pistol shots at the military courthouse here last night. Police said no one was hurt and damage was light.

Asked about the fates of Mr. Pot and his deputy, Ieng Sary, the officials were quoted as replying "their masters are looking after them."

Atherton to Work on Minor Issues, Clear Way for Vance

U.S. to Try 2-Tier Effort to Reach Mideast Peace Pact

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (NYT)—The United States yesterday announced the start of a new, two-stage effort to conclude the drawn-out negotiations for an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

After weeks of consultations with Egypt and Israel on how best to resume the talks, the State Department said that Alfred Atherton Jr., special ambassador for Middle East negotiations, would fly to both countries, starting with Israel tomorrow, to try to resolve the relatively minor issues of those holding up approval of the treaty.

The Atherton mission will also prepare the way for a second stage of talks, involving Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and senior Egyptian and Israeli officials in Washington. The Vance-level talks, which could include President Carter, will deal with the key questions dealing with matters of principle that have failed to be resolved after three months of sporadic negotiations. No date has been arranged for this set of negotiations.

Minor Questions

This two-tier system for resuming the negotiations was suggested by Mr. Vance to both sides to allow him more time to work on other issues, such as Iran, the coming visit of Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, the strategic arms-limitation talks, and the crisis in Indochina.

He is known to believe that Mr. Atherton, accompanied by Herbert

Hansell, the department's chief legal adviser, can clear away what he regards as "interpretation" questions, mostly dealing with interpretations of articles in the draft treaty text that was proposed to both sides by the United States in November.

The outline of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty was agreed to by President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel at their Camp David meeting with Mr. Carter last September.

They also agreed on another framework agreement setting forth the steps for turning over control of the West Bank and Gaza Strip to elected Palestinian self-governing councils, pending final determination of the future of the areas.

Since then, much of the negotiation has been spent in Egypt's trying to secure explicit linkage between the two Camp David accords.

Linkage Obstacle

Mr. Sadat has refused to sign the peace treaty unless it was accompanied by guarantees that Israel would live up to its pledge to end military rule and help establish the Palestinian councils on the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Israel has resisted explicit linkage but has agreed to move as soon as possible after the treaty was signed to carry out the other Camp David accord.

The United States has been sympathetic to Mr. Sadat's desire not to appear to be signing a separate

peace with Israel at the expense of other Arab interests. The negotiations are resuming against a background of renewed concern in Israel over its oil supplies. Most of its imports have come from Iran, whose new government says it will no longer sell to Israel.

Sinai Oil Access

This has made Israel more determined than ever to insure that it continues to have access to the oil in and around the Sinai that it helped to develop during its occupation of the region since 1967.

Negotiations have gone on, parallel to the peace treaty, on this question, but so far it is unresolved because Egypt will only agree to allow Israel equal rights to buy oil and has rejected Israel's proposals that it be given preferential treatment.

The issues that Mr. Atherton will raise deal exclusively with interpretations of two of the nine articles of the treaty, Articles Four and Six. Article Four provides for United Nations forces to supervise the accord; it also says that at the request of either side, the security arrangements "may" be reviewed.

Intervention Question

The Egyptians want to be sure that it is understood that such a review "shall" take place if requested. Israel has informally agreed to this request, officials said.

In Article Six, there are two questions. That article states that

the treaty has preference over other agreements, with the exception of the United Nations Charter.

The Egyptians want it understood that if Israel attacks an Arab state, they have the right under the UN Charter to come to that state's aid. But Israel says that if Syria attacks Israel, for instance, it will claim it is seeking to regain land lost to Israeli aggression, providing Egypt with a pretext to intervene.

The United States may issue a legal opinion that says such an action, initiated by an Arab state, would not suffice for Egypt to claim the right to intervene.

The other problem involving Article Six deals with Egypt's desire to insure that the preamble, which touches on the other Camp David accord, is an integral part of the treaty.

Side Letter

When the talks occur at the Vance level, the issues to be discussed include the efforts to draft a side letter with a target date for holding the West Bank and Gaza elections.

The Egyptians want some specific date mentioned; the Israeli Cabinet has been adamant in refusing any date because of concern that if the date was not reached Egypt would use it as a pretext not to carry out commitments to establish full relations with Israel in return for the Israeli troop withdrawal from the Sinai, which is to be carried out in stages.

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News Analysis

Capitol Braces for Carter Budget Battle

By Hedrick Smith
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (NYT) — Congress convenes tomorrow, setting the stage for what is expected to be a long, difficult battle over the next year's anti-inflation budget, in which President Carter has asked so much.

New Yorker Dismissed by President

21 on Carter Women's Unit Protest Abzug Firing, Quit

By Alice Bonner
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (WP) — President Carter's dismissal on Friday of Bella Abzug as co-chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Women was denounced yesterday by 21 of the committee's 40 members who resigned in protest.



Bella Abzug

The former New York congressman was dismissed as co-chairman of the advisory committee after the meeting with Mr. Carter. Presidential assistant Hamon Jordan, in a letter to Mrs. Abzug, said the president believed her leadership would improve the committee's relationship with the administration.

White House Response

The members who resigned yesterday said they believed "all women and men of like mind will refuse to participate in an advisory committee in which disagreement with the president and legitimate criticism are not acceptable."

A White House statement in response to the resignations said the administration's commitment "to the women of this country is strong and permanent." The White House last night contacted committee members to had resigned, asking them to remain on the panel, the statement said. But a committee member said resignations were unlikely.

The administration's alienation of the nation's most powerful women's organizations, who have been active in the liberal wing

of the Democratic Party, could hurt Mr. Carter politically, especially his 1980 re-election chances.

'Unconscionable' Subsidization Foreseen

Mrs. Abzug said yesterday at a press conference that she found the manner of her dismissal shocking and crude. She said she was called into Mr. Jordan's office shortly after she had praised the president and described the committee's first meeting with him in positive terms.

Among "sins" cited against her, Mrs. Abzug said, were her "confrontational posture" and in particular the cancellation by the committee of a 15-minute meeting with Mr. Carter in November. She said she opposed the cancellation, but members unanimously insisted that the time was too short.

The White House also was annoyed at the issuance of press releases detailing women's grievances against Mr. Carter's economic policies before Friday's meeting.

Mrs. Abzug said she was absent from committee meetings where the positions were adopted.

right of the president by calling for an even tighter fiscal approach — a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced federal budget.

"The president is walking across a minefield — with the mines of rampant inflation on one side and steep recession on the other," remarked Rep. John Brademas of Indiana, the House Democratic whip. "There's a genuine concern in the minds of others, about the possibility of recession, about not having enough money to fund social programs, and the danger of unemployment increasing later this year."

For all the administration's declared efforts to whittle down its legislative agenda and pick its priorities carefully, its strategists concede that there will be a heavy load of legislation. And they predict what one strategist called "a contentious session on the Hill."

The White House is braced for a stiff fight on the expected strategic arms limitation accord with the Soviet Union and, even before that, on the multinational trade agreement and legislation connected with the gradual turnover of the Panama Canal to Panama.

Issues like the public financing of Alaskan land, and deregulation of rail, truck and bus transportation face uncertain outcomes. But no issue carries more significance or is expected to engender more controversy this year than the budget and related legislation.

In anticipation of a yearlong struggle, the White House congressional relations staff, headed by Frank Moore, is being reinforced by a special budget task force that includes three experienced lobbyists borrowed from other agencies and a fourth to be recruited from a congressional staff.

Initially, the president would appear to have congressional sentiment with him in his general effort to combat inflation and hold the federal budget deficit to \$30 billion.

A New York Times survey of the new House of Representatives showed it to be slightly more conservative than the last House, evidently reflecting the anti-big-government mood of voters last fall.

Must Win on His Own

But even after two years in office, Mr. Carter lacks a well-developed coalition of natural allies and supporters, and must still go out and win each issue on his own.

Republicans, though ideologically sympathetic to the Carter strategy, are prone to oppose the president for partisan reasons. Some liberal Democrats, like Mr. Kennedy and Sen. George McGovern, are opposed to plans to increase military spending while cutting back on funding levels for jobs, housing or health programs, and they are considered likely to get the backing of organized labor, consumer groups, health organizations and other special-interest groups.



Billy Carter, left, with Ahmed al-Shahati, center, head of a Libyan business delegation, and Georgia State Senator Floyd Hudgins, tour the City Hall in Columbus, Ga., on Friday.

Carter Rules Out Pressuring Brother in Libya Affair

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI) — President Carter said yesterday he hopes the people of the United States realize he has "no control" over his brother, Billy, whose involvement with a group of visiting Libyans officials and businessmen has become an embarrassment.

The president, in an interview with NBC News, said that he and his brother "are two very independent people" and ruled out suggestions that he pressure his brother to keep quiet in public.

Mr. Carter said, "I think it would be counterproductive, because Billy prides himself on being independent from me and I think he would show it if I tried to dominate him."

Billy Carter last week was host to a 60-member Libyan delegation and then explained himself with some apparent anti-Semitic remarks. The president's brother was quoted as saying, "There's a hell of a lot more Arabians than there is Jews" and then blamed what he termed the "Jewish

media" for giving negative views on Arab countries.

The Libyan delegation arrived in Atlanta on Monday for a five-week U.S. tour that was designed to promote friendship for the nation. U.S.-Libyan relations have been strained since 1972, and the State Department had criticized the Libyan government for its support of international terrorist activities.

Jewish organizations and the chairman of the Republican Party, Bill Brock, have condemned the visit.

A Wage-Limit Success Is Cited

Carter Tries to Mend Split with AFL-CIO

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (WP) — President Carter has moved to repair his shattered relations with the AFL-CIO as White House inflation fighters claimed success in the first major test of the administration's anti-inflation wage guidelines.

Mr. Carter met for almost 90 minutes on Friday with George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, in a peacemaking session arranged by Labor Secretary Ray Marshall that resulted in claims of improved relations from both sides.

But labor sources said that deep differences remain over issues ranging from inflation to foreign policy and suggested that little was achieved beyond a restoration of communications between the White House and AFL-CIO leaders.

China War Seen

As a Soviet Fear

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 14 (AP) — Soviet leaders fear a nuclear war with China and seem to expect frequent border skirmishes for some time to come, according to Sen. Malcolm Wallop, R-Wyo.

"They are very concerned about the arming of China," said Sen. Wallop, one of six Republican senators who returned to the United States on Thursday after four days in the Soviet Union.

Sen. Wallop said that he is convinced from talks with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev that the Russians will sign a new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, although he quoted Soviet leaders as saying that the Chinese would try to prevent a SALT agreement.

ship. Such communication has barely existed in recent weeks.

The administration's hand was strengthened going into the meeting by a new wage agreement from the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union, an AFL-CIO affiliate, that officials said conforms to the administration's guideline of 7 percent a year over the life of a contract.

Mr. Meany has attacked the guidelines as unfair to labor, leading the administration to go over his head to individual unions or the businesses they bargain with in an attempt to make the guidelines stick.

The strategy apparently succeeded with the oil industry. Despite vows to bargain independently of the guidelines, the energy workers union, — its strike weapon blunted by extensive automation of oil refineries — bowed to the guidelines Thursday night in approving contract offers of 13 percent over two years from Gulf Oil Co. and Standard Oil of Indiana (Amoco). The contracts must be ratified by local bargaining units.

Under pressure from the government, the oil companies had refused to budge from the guidelines.

The contracts, which other com-

panies are expected to accept as a pattern, call for an increase of 8 percent the first year and 5 percent the second. A renegotiation clause was added for next year, permitting increases of up to 6 percent in wages and benefits if the guidelines continue or more if they guidelines have ended.

Administration officials said that the energy union agreement means that the government will be in a stronger position to lobby for the guidelines in the big contracts of this year, including trucking, rubber, electrical manufacturing and autos.

A contract from the oil industry exceeding the guidelines "would have doomed the program from the outset," a high-ranking official said.

Industry Enthusiasm

The oil companies' dependence on federal policy-making and their ability to withstand a strike because of automation made them enthusiastic guideline boosters. The irony is that refinery workers' wages are an infinitesimal contribution to refinery product costs, which, in any case, are exempt from the price controls and are expected to increase substantially for reasons other than labor costs.

Television Reading by Soviet Poet Barred Because of Critical Lines

MOSCOW, Jan. 14 (AP) — A poetry reading by Yevgeny Yevtushenko scheduled to be televised nationally yesterday was canceled after a top Soviet propaganda chief was reportedly angered by four lines of a poem critical of Soviet television and its fans.

Soviet sources said Sergei Lapin, head of the state committee for radio and television, barred the two-hour reading from being shown and demanded that the government confiscate all copies of Mr. Yevtushenko's latest poetry book in which the offending poem, "Tomorrow's Wind," appears.

The TV program, taped in September, was expected to reach a television audience of 80 million in what was to be Mr. Yevtushenko's first nationally televised poetry reading.

Mr. Yevtushenko, 45, one of Russia's most famous and controversial poets, refused comment.

A Soviet source called the cancellation "a real scandal." Mr. Lapin complained that the four lines of Mr. Yevtushenko's poem were insulting to Soviet television, its employees and all its viewers, the sources said. He also accused the poet of mocking the Soviet population because the official TV is the propaganda arm of the Communist Party.

The four lines read: "Wind is dragging away from sticky TV screens All those bewitched male and female fools Upon the beloved tower of Ostankino With one stroke pins them, like onto a skewer."

The Ostankino tower in northern Moscow is the central television aerial for the country. Mr. Yevtushenko is to leave later this month on a tour of Britain and the United States to publicize and give poetry readings from a new translation of his book, "The Face Within the Face."

Other educators noted that low- and moderate-income students would be the most likely to have difficulty with the complex form. "It's the least sophisticated kids who are getting kicked out," said Jerold Roschwalb, director of government relations for the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges.

Student Rejects: Cheaters or Victims of Computer?

By Joanne Omang
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (WP) — Half a million students seeking U.S. education grants have been rejected by a computer programmed to catch cheaters. The government is delighted.

Unfortunately, no one is sure whether the students were really cheating or were merely sandbagged by a complex application form. Furthermore, there is apparently no way to find out.

Some colleges catering to low-income students have reported a 20-percent decline in enrollment, blaming much of it on the change in the Basic Educational Opportunity Grant program. "In trying to get the 5 percent that was beating the system, some of us believe they have really hurt the other 95 percent that need these grants," said John Terrell of the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges.

The Health, Education and Welfare Department does not agree. The program's 13 percent rejection

rate, said Secretary Joseph Califano Jr. recently, is a major achievement and will result in a saving of \$300 million to \$500 million this year.

One-Quarter Rejected
The HEW computer, reprogrammed last February after student loan default disclosures, rejected one-quarter of the 3.5 million aid requests received for the full semester, or about 876,000 applications, according to Leo Kornfeld, deputy commissioner for student financial assistance in the Office of Education.

These were returned to the applicants for correction, he said, about half were resubmitted — some of them several times — and have finally been approved. That leaves about 455,000 students who applied for aid and did not get it. Those who did get aid, nearly 3 million students, represent about one-third of all U.S. post-secondary education enrollees.

Marilyn Nixon, 24, of Kansas City, Mo., was one of the early

rejects, even though she had received a \$481 BEOG grant to study business and fashion at Penn Valley Community College in Kansas City the previous semester.

"They sent the form back in March and I didn't check a little box on the back," she said. The box authorizes release of application information to other aid agencies and was one of 100 "edit checks" and changes newly programmed into the computer, Mr. Kornfeld said.

Back Again
Miss Nixon then got the form back again, along with a letter naming half a dozen errors she had made in listing her taxable, nontaxable and adjusted gross income, which Mr. Kornfeld said are the most common mistakes. There are seven pages of instructions for the two-page form.

"The wording wasn't very clear," Miss Nixon said. But she sent it off again. Back it came a third time.

"This time there was a letter with

Cover-Up Charged

Group Claims CIA Data Reveal Secret UFO Study

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 14 (NYT) — Documents obtained in a lawsuit against the CIA show that the agency is secretly involved in the surveillance of unidentified flying objects and has been since 1949, an Arizona-based UFO group said yesterday.

The CIA has repeatedly said that it investigated and closed its books on UFOs during 1952, according to Ground Sauter Watch, a national research organization of about 500 scientists, engineers and others which seeks to prove or disprove the existence of UFOs. But 1,000 pages of documents obtained under a Freedom of Information suit, show "the government has been lying to us all these years," it said.

After reviewing the documents, Ground Sauter Watch believes that UFOs do exist, they are real, the U.S. government has been totally untruthful and the cover-up is massive," said William Spaulding, head of the group.

Mr. Spaulding, an aerospace engineer with AIRsearch, one of the largest producers of specialized aerospace components, said the documents show that U.S. embassies are used to help gather information on UFO sightings and that the information "seems to be directed to the CIA, the White House and the National Security Agency."

Surveillance Urged

A CIA memo of Aug. 1, 1952, recommends continued agency surveillance of flying saucers, saying, "It is strongly urged, however, that no indication of CIA interest or concern reach the press or public. In view of their probably alarmist tendencies to accept such interest as 'confirmation' of the soundness of 'unpublished facts' in the hands of the U.S. government," the document said.

Among the documents are several detailed reports of Air Force attempts to either intercept or destroy UFOs.

In a 1976 incident in Iran, one report says, two F-4 Phantom jet fighter-bombers pursued a large UFO that seemed to send out smaller craft. One of the smaller craft headed straight toward the F-4 at a very fast rate of speed, "the report said. "The pilot attempted to fire an AIM-9 missile at the object but at that instant his weapons control panel went off and he lost all communications." The pilot eluded the craft, then watched as it "returned to the primary object for a perfect rejoin," the report continued.

A major concern according to a CIA document of Oct. 2, 1952, is that UFO sightings could mask Soviet air attacks or psychological warfare. The report — to the director of Central Intelligence from the assistant director for the Office of Scientific Intelligence — recommends that the National Security Council be advised of the "implications of the 'flying-saucer' problem," that the matter be discussed with the Psychological Strategy Board, and that the CIA help "develop... a policy of public information which will minimize concern and possible panic resulting from the numerous sightings of unidentified objects."

A document dated November, 1975, directs against acknowledging any pattern in sightings. "Unless there is evidence which links

sightings, or unless media queries link sightings, queries can best be handled individually at the source and as questions arise," it said.

Mr. Spaulding said the documents show that there are links and patterns in the sightings. From that evidence, he said, he believes UFOs are here on surveillance missions.

"We find a concentration of sightings around our military installations, research and development areas," he said. "The UFO phenomenon is following what our own astronauts are doing on other planets — we send a scoutship, we take soil samples and then we land."

Mr. Spaulding said he has sworn statements from retired Air Force colonels that at least two UFOs have crash-landed and been recovered by the Air Force.

Silver 'People'

One crash, he said, was in Mexico in 1948 and the other was near Kingman, Ariz., in 1953. He said the retired officers said they got a glimpse of dead aliens who were in both cases about four feet tall with silvery complexions and wearing silver outfits that "seemed fused to the body from the heat."

Mr. Spaulding said his group is waiting for a federal judge to rule on the last phase of its CIA suit, which seeks access to 57 items that would provide hard evidence of UFOs or "retrievals of the third kind." That evidence includes motion pictures, gun camera film and residue from landings, he said.

Among the films they want is 40 to 48 frames taken in 1952 by Ralph Mayhew, then a cameraman for KYY-TV in Cleveland and now a member of Ground Sauter Watch. The Air Force borrowed the film in 1957 and has never returned it. The official finding was that the object had been a meteor, Mr. Spaulding said.

St. Louis Papers

Back on Streets

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14 (UPI) — The newspaper strike that kept the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and the St. Louis Globe-Democrat off the streets for 53 days ended Friday with the acceptance by truck drivers of a new contract. The Post was to publish today and the Globe-Democrat tomorrow.

Units of Teamsters Local 610, who deliver the Post and Globe, overwhelmingly ratified the agreement in separate membership meetings, ending a series of strikes that began Nov. 20.

Globe drivers ratified their contract on a vote of 43-1 and Post drivers voted 82-8 in favor of their pact two hours later. Contract terms were not released.

Soviet, Czech Troops

To Hold War Games

MOSCOW, Jan. 14 (AP) — Soviet and Czech troops will hold joint military exercises in Czechoslovakia Feb. 2 to Feb. 7, Tass reported yesterday.

About 26,000 land and air units will take part in the maneuvers, code-named Druzba-79 (Friendship-79), Tass said.

U.S. Anti-Sub Systems

Held Ahead of Russia's

(Continued from Page 1)

ICBM accuracy" to "a threshold where any reasonably sized warhead can destroy even a very hard target, like a missile silo," the study said.

To meet these technological advances, the study recommended that "more stringent and qualitatively oriented constraints" be implemented under future SALT stages.

The study's analysis of the U.S. ASW program brought out details on both the technical advances being achieved and what it termed Soviet submarine "vulnerabilities."

It reported, for example, that Moscow already sees a threat to its submarines and has adopted "protective ASW," by accompanying ballistic submarines out of port with large numbers of ASW ships, aircraft and attack submarines. In addition, the Russians send only 15 percent or less of their ballistic submarines out on patrol at any one time. In contrast, about 55 percent of the U.S. ballistic submarine fleet is out of port.

According to the study, as of 1975 only three Soviet missile submarines patrolled within range of the U.S. mainland in the Atlantic, and one in the Pacific. Longer range, newer Soviet missile submarines, the study said, stay close to their home ports, from which they still could hit U.S. mainland targets.

Duty in 'Forward Areas'

Even there, however, the study said that the Soviet submarines could face a U.S. ASW threat. "Major assignments of the U.S. attack submarine force," the study said, "include not only barrier operations along the periphery" of the Soviet mainland, "but offensive operations in forward areas."

Sophisticated U.S. underwater listening systems are located in ocean areas surrounding the Soviet Union. Application of computer technology to these systems has enabled "rapid overall increase in ASW effectiveness." Supplementing the fixed systems are new generations of ship-towed listening

devices, as well as sonobuoys dropped from aircraft.

The technology is such that, according to sources, U.S. listeners can distinguish the peculiar sounds put out by each Soviet submarine — much like the voice of an individual. When the submarine is at sea, computers can scan the recorded sounds, locate a particular submarine and help keep track of it.

The U.S. systems thus take advantage of a major weakness in the Soviet submarine fleet — the considerable amount of noise that each vessel generates.

Another weakness of the submarines and the Soviet Navy in general, the study says, "is a dependence on a centralized, satellite-based command, control and communications system." In the event of a war, the study assumes, one of the first points of attack would be each side's satellite systems.

'No Effective Capability'

The study says, and administration officials confirm, that as of today the United States is far ahead of the Soviet Union in ASW. The Russians, according to the study, have "no effective capability for open-ocean ASW."

To emphasize the sophistication of the U.S. fleet, the study noted that "if detected by chance" a Poseidon sub "can launch from a torpedo tube a self-propelled acoustic decoy to facilitate evasion and escape." The decoy, sources said, sounds like the submarine it came from.

Administration officials on Tuesday were critical of any proposal to include ASW under the strategic arms limitation treaty. They said that ASW is developed primarily for tactical reasons — to protect the sea lanes for transport of troops and material by ships and submarines. "It is unlike anti-ballistic missile systems that were traded off as part of SALT I."

"If we negotiate away our capabilities," an official said, "we would hurt our ability to defend supplies being sent to Europe." He added, "We are far ahead and it is always difficult to give up in an area where we have an advantage."

Kennedy Calls Carter Budget Pro-Rich

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI) — Sen. Edward Kennedy yesterday used President Carter of subsidizing "lavish meals and martinis" for well-heeled businessmen while slashing food programs for the poor.

The Massachusetts Democrat reined the battle over the "three-trillion lunch" in a tough statement attacking Mr. Carter's expected 1980 budget for providing "food rations for the rich."

Sen. Kennedy, increasingly wed as a potential challenger for 1980 Democratic presidential nomination, said Mr. Carter's efforts to hold the budget deficit to \$1 billion would place the heaviest burden on the poor.

"The president regrets that he and Sen. Kennedy, who supported the president's proposals, were unsuccessful in getting many of them adopted by the Congress," the spokesman said.

Sen. Kennedy also cautioned that "drastic reductions may be in store for health care and other important social programs" under the budget for the fiscal year starting Oct. 1.

He warned of the possibility of

the new budget's cutting federal subsidies housing while maintaining an estimated \$1.3 billion in tax subsidies for wealthy buyers.

"Over 75 percent of the tax expenditures for real estate go to the one percent of individuals with the highest incomes in the country," the senator said.

He added that similar inequities would occur in such other areas as Social Security benefits, education and employment programs.

Congressional Leaders Receive Commitment

Pentagon Accelerates MX Development

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (WP) — The Pentagon has committed itself to rushing the mobile intercontinental missile toward production by promising congressional leaders to go into full-scale development this year.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown, in recent conversations with congressional leaders, has said that the need for the missile, known as the MX, no longer is in dispute but that the administration still wants to wait until April 1 to decide whether to deploy it aboard airplanes or in missile fields.

President Carter intends to request \$250 million in fiscal 1979 supplemental funds for the MX and \$750 million in the fiscal 1980 budget that is being prepared.

Accuracy Improves

The MX represents one of several steps being taken in hopes of making land-based missiles less vulnerable to the increasingly accurate warheads the United States and Soviet Union are developing.

The warheads of the 1980s will be so accurate that anything stationary — like the 1,054 U.S. intercontinental ballistic missiles standing in concrete, underground silos — probably would be destroyed, according to Pentagon analysts.

The MX will be mobile to make it hard to hit. The Air Force wants to haul each nuclear blockbuster around a field of about 20 identical silos, secretly inserting the missile periodically in different ones so that Soviet gunners would not know where it was.

The other leading idea is to put the MX in special airplanes that could take off quickly from short runways to escape surprise attack.

Another way of protecting land-

based missiles is to go back to anti-ballistic missiles — the attempt to hit a missile with a missile. This idea has fresh appeal, according to a new government study.

"Pressures are increasing for the superpowers to consider defensive solutions to the increasing vulnerability of land-based missiles," said the Library of Congress in a report issued recently by the House International Relations Committee.

Part of the pressure to go back to the ABM — on which the United States spent \$5 billion before abandoning it — is coming from about the growing realization that station-

ary missiles are in danger, no matter how much concrete is protecting them, and the recent progress in developing better anti-ballistic missiles, the report said.

Administration officials were citing Mr. Carter's support for going ahead with full-scale development of the MX, the last step before starting production, as evidence that he has no intention of abandoning land-based missiles soon.

An MX system, costing between \$20 billion and \$40 billion, would not be deployed earlier than about 1986. The program could be called off at any stage, however.

These were returned to the applicants for correction, he said, about half were resubmitted — some of them several times — and have finally been approved. That leaves about 455,000 students who applied for aid and did not get it.

Those who did get aid, nearly 3 million students, represent about one-third of all U.S. post-secondary education enrollees.

Marilyn Nixon, 24, of Kansas City, Mo., was one of the early

rejects, even though she had received a \$481 BEOG grant to study business and fashion at Penn Valley Community College in Kansas City the previous semester.

"They sent the form back in March and I didn't check a little box on the back," she said. The box authorizes release of application information to other aid agencies and was one of 100 "edit checks" and changes newly programmed into the computer, Mr. Kornfeld said.

Back Again
Miss Nixon then got the form back again, along with a letter naming half a dozen errors she had made in listing her taxable, nontaxable and adjusted gross income, which Mr. Kornfeld said are the most common mistakes. There are seven pages of instructions for the two-page form.

"The wording wasn't very clear," Miss Nixon said. But she sent it off again. Back it came a third time.

"This time there was a letter with

Flying to Arabia, Unarmed

So a dozen unarmed F-15 fighters will tour Saudi Arabia to calm the sheikhs in their time of "frantic concern" about the turmoil in Iran. With this "highly visible fly-in," the United States government says it serves notice that, though it could not save the shah, it might intervene directly if as yet unidentified forces threaten the regime that controls a fourth or more of the West's oil supply. To the extent that great powers are expected to make a gesture of response to unsettling events, this one is harmless enough. Unless, of course, it is mistaken for a policy.

What Iran has dramatized is the West's vulnerability — not only to forces that it could never hope to control but also to forces that it enthusiastically generates. It is the American way of life that has made oil the great prize of this century. And it is the United States that, with brilliant imperial design, created an alliance system in which Western Europe and Japan became dependent on Middle East fuel. Even if its own reliance on that fuel were not so great, the United States would have to be concerned that a sudden change of government in Saudi Arabia could further diminish the supply or raise the price of oil in ways that would gravely jeopardize the economies and cohesion of the industrial democracies. Indeed, so could a change in the oil policies of the existing Saudi government.

Touring F-15s and the delivery of 60 of them to the Saudis in the 1980s will not reduce that vulnerability.

As Prof. Fouad Ajami wrote prophetically in The New York Times last summer, the reigning family of Saudi Arabia hopes that arms acquisitions, industrialization, foreign-aid programs and the American connection will buy time and goodwill to see it through a multitude of dangers. "But all those are double-edged," he warned. Arms create a dangerous military class. Development brings foreign workers to bestir a once austere society. Aid is a bottomless pit that rarely buys safety. And the great ally, America, is busy on many fronts. "For all its wealth," Ajami concluded, "Saudi Arabia remains an underpopulated, insecure society that must import two-thirds of its food, defend itself against the claims of other Arabs and worry about the next Arab-Israeli war. It has mounted the horse of industrialization and it remains to be seen whether it can stay on top, safely dismount or arrive at its desired destination."

There is more potential hazard in that

word "dismount" than all the Soviet or Palestinian plots that Americans can envision. For now, OPEC controls the world's oil production and Saudi Arabia controls OPEC. Most other oil exporters are so desperate for income that they must sell as much as they can. But the Saudis think they are selling too much as it is. They have drilled enough to let the real price of oil decline by nearly 25 percent since the great price hike in 1974 and more recently have made up for the cutbacks in Iran. The faster they ride the industrial mare, the more they risk a political fall. Sooner or later, they will try to dismount, recognizing that exchanging oil for industry is uneconomic as well as socially dangerous. They could at any moment choose to conserve their great asset in the ground and instead live off investments abroad.

No amount of hand-holding or flying-in will protect the West against that likelihood. There is, alas, no enduring safety for the West in any conventional alliance with the Saudi princes. They should be reassured while we get as much of their oil as we can at the lowest price we can command. And so long as they count on the strength of the United States, they can be pressed to pump more oil than they might like. They should be pressed even harder to shore up the American position in the Middle East by supporting the Camp David accords as a basis for peace among Egypt, Israel and other Arabs. But no wagon circle around moderate Arabs and no number of moves to deter Soviet maneuvering in the region will suffice.

As long as energy remains precious, any threat of shortage will cause even allies to bid against each other in price and political tribute. Western Europe and Japan must be spared a choice between the politics of the West and the oil of the Middle East. Even the hell-bent development of nuclear power, with all its risks, would be more attractive.

So American security depends more than ever on a wise and urgent energy policy. High, and rising, energy costs need to be paid by American consumers, to encourage conservation and to finance more dependable supplies. The geopolitical thinkers who play with flag-bearing ships and planes are being transcended by events. The more important campaign needs to be fought at home. That could turn out to be not only the moral equivalent of war, but its alternative.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Next Iran?

Turkey has the look of another Iran. It has a similar strategically delicate location on the Soviet Union's southern frontier and a similar politically delicate security tie with the United States. It has, as a modernizing society, a similar vulnerability to its citizens' raised — and frustrated — expectations for a better life. It has, as a traditional society, a linked place for religious currents and religious clashes of the sort that exploded in Maras last month, left 100 dead, and led a reluctant Premier Bulent Ecevit to establish martial law in Ankara and Istanbul and 13 of the country's 67 provinces. Eyes wide with the chaos in Iran find it easy to see the same specter coming Turkey's way.

Misfortune, or more of it, may indeed be coming to Turkey. If so, however, the misfortune will be its own. In critical aspects, Turkey is a very different place from Iran, and this bears directly on the policy open to the United States. The chief difference, is, of course, that Turkey is a democracy; not a pure democracy or an American-type democracy, but a country where — granted, not without lapses — political power is wielded by civilians accountable to the people and is passed peacefully in elections. This means Turks have the opportunity, denied to Iranians, to express their grievances and to control in some substantial measure the conduct of their rulers. It also means that it is in the accepted American and Western interest to help sustain the Turkish form of government.

It is relevant, too, that Turkey is a member of NATO and that it houses missile-monitoring installations that would be important for verification of Soviet performance under the prospective SALT II agreement. The gathering political threat to CIA missile-monitoring facilities in Iran has already clouded prospects of Senate ratification of that agreement. No comparable threat to the facilities in Turkey is visible, but the crisis in Iran does increase the American stake in them.

So it is that key Western countries are now looking closely at Turkey's travails, especially in their economic aspect. As a poor country hit by recession, by the forced return of Turks formerly working in West Germany and by a giant debt, Turkey has sought a quick billion dollars in credits for the current emergency and many more billions for the next five years. The allies have just granted a billion-dollar credit — for five years. The Turks are showing some anguish both over the shortfall and over the supplicant's role. A period of protracted economic negotiations, bound to raise political hackles on both sides, is in store.

There is one more element: Cyprus, whose northern sector is in its fifth year of Turkish occupation. It would be heedlessly counterproductive for Turkey's Western creditors to demand directly that Ankara moderate its Cyprus policy as a condition of the bailout aid. Yet there is an unavoidable connection. Because the Cyprus problem is unresolved, Turkey cannot have the good relations with Greece that would so greatly facilitate trade, an Aegean Sea settlement and a general settling down. Without good relations with Greece, Turkey cannot follow Greece into the European Economic Community, with the substantial benefits that would bring. Yet a government weakened, as Mr. Ecevit's is, by religious and political strife and economic crisis would have great difficulty making the adjustment needed for a Cyprus settlement. That is, nonetheless, Mr. Ecevit's essential task.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Rhodesian Call-Up

Ian Smith's decision to call up... Rhodesian whites between 50 and 59 is not necessarily a sign of desperation. They are to be used only for guard duties... What needs to be remembered is that Mr. Smith is at present trying to persuade the white elec-

torate to support his decision to go ahead with plans for early majority rule, which many of the diehards refuse to regard as necessary. It may be in his interest, therefore, to make the military situation appear even worse than it actually is.

— From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

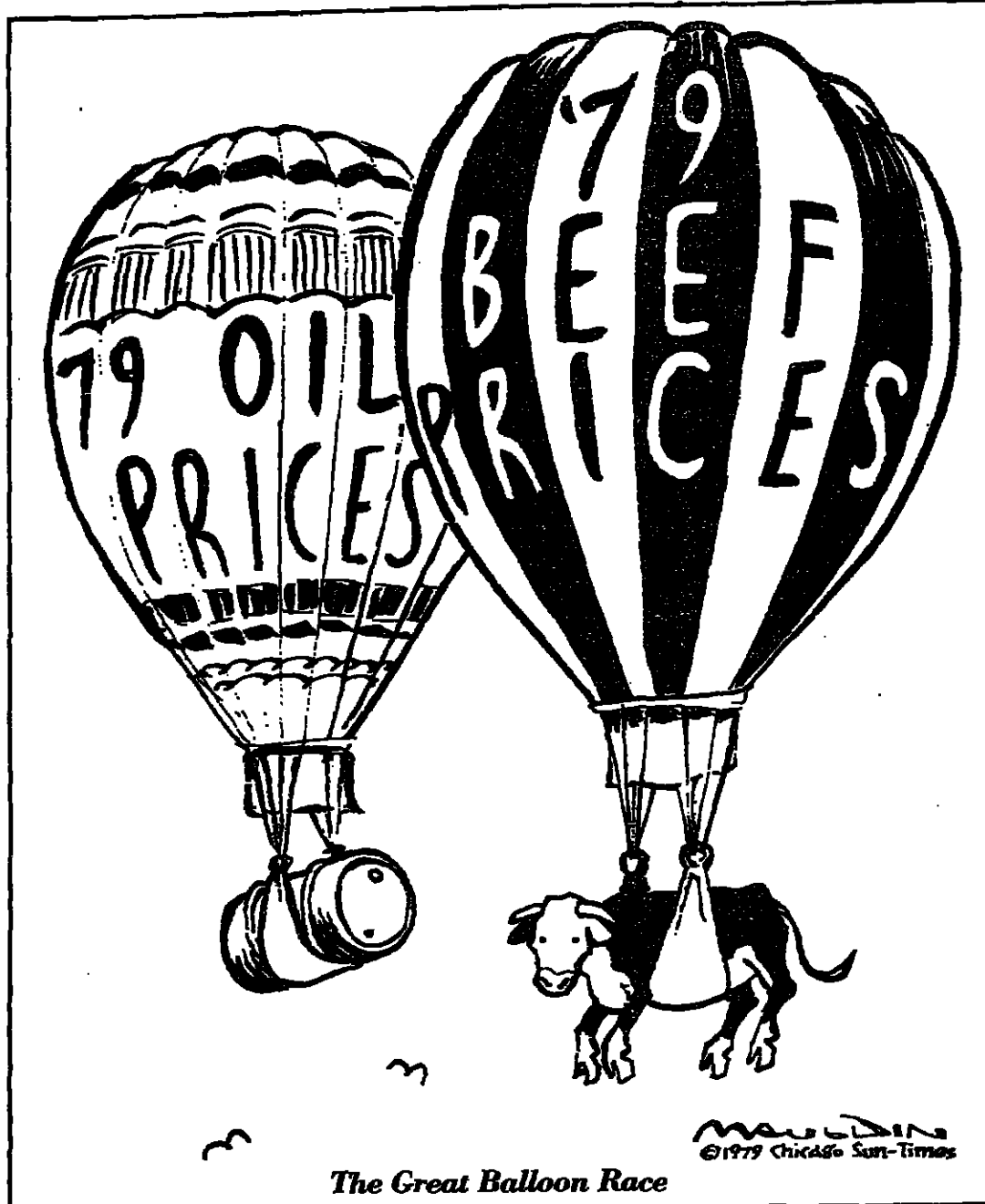
January 15, 1904

NEW YORK — A new society to combat the "customs that are the evident cause of the spread of evils in society" has been formed of women of the best families and the most distinguished Catholics of New York. The members are pledged not to accept from, or extend invitations to, any divorced person; not to be present where bridge-whist is being played for money; and not to drink alcoholic beverages in public. Said one member: "No prominent Catholic can afford to remain out, as it will reflect upon her own standards of conduct to do so."

Fifty Years Ago

January 15, 1929

ALLAHABAD, India — Tradition has triumphed over modernity in Afghanistan. Century-old customs supported by Moslem reactionaries, backed up by widespread popular uprising, have beaten the reform movement of King Amanullah, and the majority of the Western ideas he sought to impose upon his semi-barbaric people following his European tour have now been thrown into the discard. King Amanullah has abdicated in favor of his brother, from whom he usurped the throne 10 years ago. The education of women is expected to be severely curtailed.



Cuba's Political Success Story

By Jorge I. Dominguez

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Twenty years ago, few diplomatic soothsayers would have predicted the survival of the revolutionary government in Cuba. Twenty years ago, that government was brand new — Fidel Castro and his associates had overthrown the government of Fulgencio Batista, who fled the island on New Year's Eve, 1958.

The skeletal outline of the new government was barely visible then. Almost immediately, conflicts began to develop between the revolutionary leadership and a rising internal opposition. Soon, also, serious disputes developed with the United States government. Many people thought that surely a government with so many powerful enemies would not last. Yet today, Fidel Castro is the second-most senior ruler of any country in the Western Hemisphere, governing during the administration of the sixth U.S. president in his tenure. How has this occurred?

Revolutionary rule in Cuba has solidified for several reasons. First, the Cuban revolution could not have survived without the massive assistance of the Soviet Union. It provided essential military protection as Cuba faced a hostile United States; purchased Cuban sugar when the U.S. government boycotted the island; expanded its own general trade with Cuba and induced other Eastern European countries to do likewise, and supplied vast subsidies to the Cuban economy in cash and in kind.

But the Cuban revolution was not made in Moscow. External support was an essential ingredient to the longevity of revolutionary rule there, but by no means the only one. Fidel Castro's personal leadership has also been of critical importance.

Castro was able to build up — and to retain — an immense popular following. For one thing, he seems to have escaped the popular wrath when things have gone wrong — citizens are apparently more willing to blame faceless bureaucrats or other leaders rather than him when debates in Cuban internal or international affairs have occurred.

But the survival and consolidation of the Cuban revolution has depended on a great deal more, much of it, perhaps, paradoxical. The departure of more than 500,000 persons from Cuba — most of whom came to the United States — often has been described as a disaster for the Cuban economy. Preferring exile to life under the revolutionary government, many of those who managed Cuba's business enterprises and social services simply left. This drain of talent certainly contributed to the economic depression that Cuba faced in the early 1960s, yet it also helped to consolidate political control for the new regime.

In a sense, the revolutionary government exported its political opposition to the United States. Anti-Castro leaders became increasingly difficult to find as these Cubans chose individual salvation abroad over attempts to build an opposition on the island. Cuba's break with the United States is also portrayed often as a disaster for the Cuban economy. Cuba had depended on its mammoth neighbor for trade, investment, technology and even images of the good life. The U.S. embargo on trade with Cuba did nearly cripple the Cuban economy and it accounted in large part for the troubles Cuba faced in the 1960s. But the confrontation with the United States also helped to rally the revolutionaries around Fidel Castro since it forced the new government to seize the property of U.S. com-

panies operating in Cuba. Had that not been done, the risk of economic sabotage by the United States using these companies would have been extremely high. This seizure amounted to a takeover of the means of production — many of Cuba's businesses were then U.S.-owned — which dramatically increased the power of the new Cuban government. The result was economic chaos, but it assured political survival.

Military Threat

Efforts by the United States to overthrow the Castro government, by fast means or foul, threatened the exiles' newly won status. The method chosen by the United States helped to consolidate power in Cuba. The United States did not send troops to Cuba — though it had done so before and would later send its troops elsewhere, to the Dominican Republic and, of course, Vietnam. Instead, it supported the Cuban exiles and other opponents remaining on the island, who were ultimately unable to overthrow the Castro government. The exiles' nearly constant, if generally small-scale attacks required the development of a large Cuban military establishment; the terrorist attacks, in particular, helped to justify the expansion of the armed forces in the eyes of the Cuban public.

Thus, the very form of the U.S. opposition to revolutionary rule in Cuba, while it represented a genuine threat, also provided sufficient time for the Cuban government to defend itself. The ample armed forces that were born of those circumstances would also eventually cross the Atlantic to Africa to give the Cuban revolutionary government an international influence virtually no other country of its size can claim.

The collapse of the Cuban economy in the early 1960s, and then again in the closing year of that decade, brought hardship to millions of Cubans. Rationing had to be instituted nationwide, and it persists today, though for fewer goods. The introduction of the rationing card symbolized the failure of the Cuban economy to grow and was a daily reminder of tasks the revolutionary government had not accomplished well.

But the rationing card symbolized something else, too: It was a daily reminder of the government's commitment that the calamity be shared equitably. Inequalities remain, and some are deeper today than a decade ago. But the rationing system did bring about what many Cubans saw as a fairer way to allocate resources in time of trouble than had existed in the past. This built up political support for the revolutionary government, especially among those who had been poor and powerless, for whom the rationing card meant an improvement.

Good Politics

To be sure, many Cubans who had been better off before this were turned against the Castro government. But, on balance, the government came out far ahead politically. Radical politics were seen as good, effective politics. As one looks to the future, many of the factors that helped the revolutionary government may now come to affect it in unexpected ways. If political success paradoxically arose in Cuba out of tribulation, political difficulties now may be endangered by recent successes.

For instance, the Cuban armed forces have shown themselves to be well-trained, effective fighters — and competent foreign-aid technicians as well — in two African countries: Angola and Ethiopia. Yet, the tasks ahead for these governments are at least as momentous

as those that Cuba itself faced 20 years ago, if not more, and Cuba is neither large nor rich. It cannot afford to indefinitely station in Africa the flower of its youth, its most competent managers and its most skilled technicians.

Indeed, the armed forces — born of necessity in the 1960s, spectacularly successful abroad in the 1970s — may become Cuba's albatross of the 1980s. Wars without end are wars without purpose, and Cuba's African wars may be acquiring these features. The burden on Cuba — in lives, suffering, property and the lost opportunities for growth — are already quite high, and rising. Cuba soon may have to choose between costly honor and influence abroad and the mundane need to provide a safe and decent life for its citizenry at home.

Further, the rationing system, once the symbol of radical equality, may be becoming the new dispensary of privilege. Access to consumer goods, to vacation resorts, to trips abroad, are all rationed. Preference is given to those judged to be "good revolutionaries."

And then ghosts have begun to reappear. Castro took the initiative and opened a dialogue among Cubans, including some of those long in exile, to talk about common concerns. Two delegations of exiles have arrived in Havana — one in November, the other last month.

The most immediate and practical consequence of the early stages of this dialogue has been the accelerated release of political prisoners from Cuban jails. The dialogue and the prisoner release represent the final consolidation of revolutionary rule. The overseas Cubans who went to Cuba seeking the release of these prisoners — and who are now lobbying the U.S. government to let them immigrate — can be seen as acknowledging the final defeat of the opposition to the Cuban revolution.

For the Cuban government, the goal of a politically homogeneous people is much more within reach as the last visible and public remnants of political dissent at home are exported to the United States. But the returning Cubans also meet with old friends, relatives and neighbors and describe an often more opulent way of life in the United States. They talk about trends, ideas and fashions that Cuba has been cut off from for the entire lifetime of half of its population, who were born since Castro came to power.

World Recognition

Ironically, whether from the spread of unthinkable thoughts or from the wellspring of jealousy, the danger of dwindling political support for the still-austere revolutionary government may actually come at the very moment of international recognition of its victory.

Beyond that, should the U.S. government re-establish more normal economic and diplomatic relations with Cuba, the Cuban government would have to evaluate how much "ideological diversionism" — its own term — it would be willing to accept. How much consumerism and how many U.S. tourists in Bermuda shorts can Havana absorb without altering the public attitudes that the revolution fostered?

Scarcity once led to revolutionary virtue. The paradox of revolutionary political consolidation is that luxury can lead to decay.

Carter's Scorecard At Halftime

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — President Carter is coming down to the second anniversary of his inauguration in remarkably good spirits. Many of his critics in Washington wonder why, but all the recent troubles abroad in Iran, Cambodia, Israel and Egypt, and all the anxiety over the dollar and inflation at home do not seem to have shaken his confidence as he goes into the second half of his term.

In the first place, he appears to have survived the frantic pace of the last two years in good physical condition. He seems somewhat leaner and less dogmatic than when he walked down Pennsylvania Avenue and into the White House with his wife two years ago, but also a little more defensive about criticism of his record.

He looks at the last two years and the next two years as follows:

● On the U.S. economy: He isn't sure that anybody can manage an economy so complex in such a turbulent world in such a vast country. He is doing all he can as a human being to keep the economy strong, cut down on the budget deficit, which he notes has been reduced by half since he took office, keep the American people employed, meet the social needs of the country within essential budget restraints, etc. This, of course, is the heart of the controversy.

● On the U.S. dollar: He doesn't believe there is anything else he can do to stabilize its value at the present time. He has established a very large reserve fund. He has intervened very slightly to maintain the dollar almost constant since last Nov. 1. But the inflationary pressures are severe, he says, and for the next few months they are going to be quite disappointing.

● On the reaction of big business: The president felt he had fairly good cooperation from business leaders. The administration is now monitoring 600 of the top corporations of the United States, with their cooperation, on prices and price levels, and while they don't like it, he says on the side, they recognize and agree with him on the primary problem of inflation.

● On the reaction of big labor: We have a series of test cases coming up, Carter says. The first will be the oil workers, very soon, and his information is that they and the Teamsters are talking to go along with his wage guidelines, limited to about an increase of 7 percent.

But he cannot be sure, he says, about the ultimate results. The only thing he can guarantee, he insists, is his own commitment to try to keep the budget, and the deficit, and unemployment down as far as possible, while preserving the security of the poor and raising the defense budget for the military security of the nation. Carter was sympathetic to both objectives but he obviously didn't resolve the dilemma.

He was more specific, but still vaguely cautious, about the politics of all these problems. He was asked whether it had crossed his mind that the 1980 presidential election had already started? He had thought about that, he said, with that sudden Carter smile and glint of the eye.

What was the former governor of Georgia going to do about all that? Had he thought about the suggestion of the governor of California

that there should be a constitutional convention to amend the Constitution of the United States in order to compel a balanced federal budget? What was the governor of California saying?

Well, Carter said, he didn't quite know, and didn't want to comment on him. But the president said he thought that one of the worst things he could imagine would be the convening of an uncontrollable and uncontrollable constitutional convention, where every radical group in the country could put forward, and possibly succeed, in massive amendments to the basic document of the Constitution.

This, the president said, would be a drastic departure from the history of the country over the last 200 years, and we would have, he thought, uncontrollable constitutional amendments concerning not only taxation, but abortion, state rights, local rights, and almost every other controversial issue. He said he was not only emotional in many, but also highly financed, would have a field day if they could amend the Constitution of a convention such as suggested by Gov. Brown.

The president was asked whether he had made up his mind about running for re-election in 1980, with Brown crying for massive budget cuts on his radio, and Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts arguing for massive budget expenditures for health and welfare and other things on his left.

The Underdog

Carter paused and smiled again. He had never worried about his political opponents, he said. When he ran for the governorship of Georgia, he was the underdog; he recalled, and when he ran for the presidency, it was the same. He never let that worry him and it didn't worry him now.

When, then, would he make up his mind about the election of 1980, he was asked. His mind was already made up, he replied, leaving no doubt that he was going for a second term. He was just not ready to announce his intentions yet, he explained. He didn't want everything he did to be considered as if he were or were not running for re-election. He thought there were too many immediate questions to be considered. It was too early for him to decide it, he said, before late this year.

Meanwhile, it is clear here in Washington that the administration has some immediate and practical problems: For example, the president is trying to get former Democratic Sen. Dick Clark of Iowa to come into the State Department in charge of refugee problems, and on the side, to persuade Sen. Charles Mathias of Maryland to stand for a place on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to maintain some kind of balance with Jesse Helms and Sen. S. Hayakawa of California on the conservative side.

These are Secretary of State Vance's problems, but Carter worries about these details as well as about the problems of the Middle East and Southeast Asia. In fact, his mind seems to be more on these foreign-policy questions of arms control and world order than anything else.

Letters

Swiss Banking

As a frequent visitor to and temporary resident of this idyllic tranquil land (Switzerland) I often wonder whether the Swiss ever feel a twinge of embarrassment over the constant barrage of adverse publicity in the foreign press portraying Switzerland in the role of financial guardian for every alien political and industrial renegade — not to speak of the Mafia elite — who has successfully managed to pilfer and swindle his native country of countless millions (or is it billions) of dollars to be safely buried in the vaults of eagerly accommodating Swiss banks.

What intrigues me most about this dirty-money game is that, apart from the roars of laughter in the cinemas whenever these evil financial plottings are unfolded on the screen, one hardly hears a critical comment emanating from the Swiss communication media. Now one can understand the virtuous attitude displayed by the authorities in defending the good name of the Swiss banking system — which is, after all, the bread and butter of the country — but where is the hue and cry from the average decent citizen? There is certainly no lack of protestations from these quarters against foreign invaders, mostly imported cheap labor to perform menial tasks. Yet never a disparaging voice is raised about boundless Switzerland being a haven for a

network of international thieves and scoundrels — rich ones, of course, with numbered accounts.

Are we to draw the conclusion that the country is so well off that no one is really interested in disturbing the status quo? If so, then at least the immorality of it all should be recognized for what it is — giving an aura of legitimacy to the illegitimate.

J. BOOKINGS.

Geneva.

Stirred to Anger

As I read the headlines, I am stirred to anger and shame as an American.

In Jordan, [on Dec. 21], we could almost see the [Israeli] warplanes streaking to their targets in the Bouji Shemali camp near Tyre, Lebanon. Those who died there did so with curses on their lips for all those responsible, just as we curse them again today in Amman.

Is it not enough that the planes and the bombs were U.S.-made? But my government is also trying to foist an unjust settlement on the area. A bitter harvest will continue to be reaped by the Israelis and their collaborators until they are finally forced out of Palestine. Their current actions preclude any other ending to a tragic history in this unholy land.

LEE S. TESDELL

Amman.

10 Killings in 13 Days

2 Civil Guards Killed
In Spain; ETA Man Shot

MADRID, Jan. 14 (AP) — Two more civil guards were assassinated in the troubled northern Basque region yesterday and a leading Spanish Basque guerrilla was seriously wounded in southern France.

Police in San Sebastian promptly blamed ETA, the Basque separatist organization, for the killing of the two guards, the ninth and tenth victims of political terrorism in Spain this year.

The paramilitary policemen were killed by bombs about four hours apart. The first blast came from a roadside bomb detonated as a police vehicle patrolled a highway near San Sebastian. It killed a civil guard and seriously injured another. The other policeman was killed, and a companion lost a leg, when a package that they were handling exploded.

The attacks preceded the gunning down in Saint-Jean-de-Luz, near the border in France, of Jose Manuel Pagoga, 34, better known as "Peixoto." He was regarded as one of ETA's principal brains.

Second in 3 Weeks

Reports first said that he had been instantly killed, but police sources said later that he had been hospitalized.

Bayona, with serious head and chest wounds.

French reports said that the attack on Mr. Pagoga, the second in two weeks against an ETA leader in France, was carried out by an in a parked van with French soldiers, who gunned him down as he was leaving home. The van was undetected without its unidentified occupants.

Jose Miguel Benaran, known as Argala, was regarded as ETA's most important leader. He was killed in a bomb attack in England, southern France, on Dec. 21. No group has yet claimed responsibility for his assassination. Basque sources blame Spanish rightists.

The death of Mr. Benaran, who was reportedly connected with the bomb that killed Spanish Premier Luis Carrero Blanco in Madrid five years ago, has been followed by intensified terrorist action against the Basque government of Premier Dolfo Suarez.

Terrorism in Spain has taken 10 victims in the first 13 days of the new year, compared with 99 lives in the role of last year.

Some political groups have expressed the fear that if escalation of terrorism continues, the elections might have to be called off.

Besides the two civil guardsmen in San Sebastian, the victims this year have been three other policemen, the military governor of

Madrid, a Supreme Court justice, an army major, a policeman's girlfriend and a Madrid city policeman. Most of the attacks have been claimed by ETA as part of its independence campaign.

Premier Suarez and his defense and interior ministers continued during the weekend to try to find effective ways to stop Spanish terrorism, now the worst in Europe. Mr. Suarez was reported to be worried by resignations of high-ranking military men from assignments in the national police in disagreement with Interior Minister Rodolfo Martin Villa.

Mr. Martin Villa criticized police failure to keep order during the funeral of the slain Madrid military governor last week. The funeral turned into an anti-government demonstration by scores of rightists, joined by army officers who shouted for the army to seize power.

Carrillo Issues Warning

The secretary-general of the Spanish Communist Party, Santiago Carrillo, warned yesterday against "political forces that want to take the country back to a dictatorship."

Mr. Carrillo said that a coalition government would still be needed after the elections because neither a rightist nor a leftist government could solve Spain's problems alone.

He predicted that ETA would not get independence of the Basque region from Spain. "All ETA will achieve by assassinations is to make the extreme right stronger and the economic situation of Spain, including the Basque country, more and more serious," he said.

Addressing a session of the party's central committee, Mr. Carrillo announced that its figurehead president, Dolores Ibaruri, known since the Civil War as La Pasionaria, would not run in the March 1 elections because of old age and poor health. Mrs. Ibaruri, now with her family in Moscow where she lived for many years in exile, had a pacemaker installed in her chest last year.

Anti-Nuclear March

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Jan. 14 (UPI) — Police fired rubber bullets today at demonstrators staging a banned protest against nuclear power installations in the Basque country.

An estimated 1,000 persons took part in the march through this coastal city. Guipuzcoa province authorities had at first approved the demonstration, but later withdrew the authorization.

The marchers urged a siege of the Lemoniz nuclear power plant and attacks on the Iberduero power company, which plans to build more nuclear power plants.

At Least 50 Feared Dead
In Naga Raids in Assam

By Robert Trumbull

NEW DELHI, Jan. 14 (NYT) — Tolerating dissidence among the reeling independent hill tribes of Nagaland, a rugged state in northeastern India where the people have traditionally defied outside authority, flared into the massacre of at least 50 persons on Friday, raids on 10 villages in the neighboring state of Assam.

Some reports from the scene, in the Sibsagar area of Assam along Nagaland border, put the death toll as high as 2,000 — a figure set with skepticism here. However, newspaper accounts from the area said that "several hundred" have been killed.

The Press Trust of India news agency, quoted by Reuters yesterday, said that the Naga band responsible for the killings was moving around the area ordering people to leave villages, and nearly 1,000 villagers had abandoned their homes. They are being herded in relief camps set up by government in towns.

The flare-up appeared to be tied to a border dispute between Assam and Nagaland. PTI said that 1,000 armed Nagas were moving near the border.

The trouble was considered serious enough for the governor of Assam, L. B. Singh, to be summoned to New Delhi for consultation at the Home Ministry, which is in charge of internal security, of Minister Vazir of Nagaland.

Students Kill Selves

During Japan Exams

OKYO, Jan. 14 (Reuters) — A suicide committed suicide yesterday when about 342,000 high school graduates and students sat Japan's first joint preliminary university entrance examination.

In 18-year-old woman jumped in a sixth-floor flat in Kobe, western Japan, while a young man, who twice failed in annual entrance exams, electrocuted himself in his prefecture, north of here, yesterday.

DEATH NOTICE

CLAFIN, AVERY of Greenwich, Conn. on Tuesday, January 9, 1979, survived by one son John C. Clafin, one daughter Mrs. Alfred (Barbara) Heath, one brother Philip Clafin, grandchildren, 4 great-grandchildren, funeral services were held January 12, 1979, at St. Paul's Catholic Church, Greenwich, Conn. private. Arrangements thru J. P. Gallagher & Son Funeral Home, Greenwich, Conn.



ONE CHUNK OR TWO? — Swimming instructor Gerd Kempkens takes a hot-coffee break from his favorite cold-comfort winter pastime, splashing about in the frigid waters of a public swimming pool in Lahnstein, West Germany. His recipe for enjoyment is basic: Pick out a hole in the ice, jump right in, add thermos of coffee — and keep stirring vigorously.

Elderly Priest Planted Seeds of Faith

Pope's Mentor Sensed Future Greatness

By Paul Hofmann

WADOWICE, Poland, Jan. 14 (NYT) — How does it feel to have instilled the tenets of faith into a future pope?

"Everybody is asking me this," said the Rev. Edward Zacher, who is 80 but looks at least 15 years younger. "But I wasn't really surprised when my former pupil became pope. He was such a serious, religious boy, although nobody in school thought he would become a priest. But when he did, he rose rapidly in the church."

The pope's former teacher pulled the 1917-27 volume of the Wadowice baptismal register from a shelf. He opened it to a page with an entry for the birth, on May 18, 1920, of a son to Karol Wojtyla, "military official," and Emilia Kaczorowska. The child, the register said, was baptized Karol Jozef.

Sweden Nurse
Says He Killed

17 Aged Patients

MALMO, Sweden, Jan. 14 (AP) — A 19-year-old extra male nurse at a hospital here admitted yesterday that he had poisoned to death 17 elderly patients because he could not stand their suffering, police reported.

Among his victims were a 100-year-old woman and several patients over 80. The public prosecutor, Sten Runerheim, described the suspect as a "timid, nearly shy young man who earlier suffered from epilepsy."

The hospital management called police because it suspected foul play in connection with the death of two patients. The nurse was called for questioning because he had been observed near the patients shortly before they died.

"We did not suspect then that he had killed the patients," a police inspector said. "We only hoped that that he could tell us how they died."

The nurse told police that he killed most of the patients by mixing phenol, a cleaning-liquid ingredient, with fruit juice.

2 Charters Given Routes
Across U.S. at Cut Rates

By Tom Redburn

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 14 — The Civil Aeronautics Board has granted two U.S. charter airlines the right to offer scheduled coast-to-coast service for cut-rate fares, ending the longest-running route case in U.S. aviation history.

The decision, announced Friday, paves the way for World Airways and Capitol International Airways, both formerly all-charter carriers, to introduce \$100 transcontinental fares — about \$120 below the current coach fare and between \$20 and \$75 cheaper than the restriction-laden discount fares.

World and Capitol expect to start the service in May. Capitol said that it would offer twice-daily reserved-seat service between Los Angeles and New York for \$100, including tax, using 252-passenger DC-8 airliners. World was not sure how many flights it would offer but said that it planned to sell reserved seats for \$108, including tax, on 350-seat DC-10 widebody planes. World will charge extra for meals; Capitol will not.

World has been seeking transcontinental routes for more than 11 years but until recently the CAB opposed to them, fearing that they would weaken the U.S. airline system. Its change of heart reflects the Carter administration's policy of encouraging rather than restricting airline competition and is likely to spur further fare-cutting on many heavily traveled routes.

The CAB also awarded Pan American World Airways two coast-to-coast routes linking New

The margins are filled with later annotations in Father Zacher's hand — the dates when Karol Wojtyla was ordained a subdeacon, priest and bishop, and when he became a cardinal.

Historic Entry

The latest entry reads: "Elected Supreme Pontiff on Oct. 16, 1978, assumed the name John Paul II."

At the Church of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, across the street from Father Zacher's parish office, the font where the future pope was baptized has become a center of devotion. There are fresh flowers, burning candles, kneeling people, almost always with youngsters among them.

Nearby is a pink building; a yellow and white Vatican flag and bunting in Poland's national colors, white and red, flutter from the windows. Over the entrance to a dark courtyard, silver lettering framed by green twigs proclaims: "In this house Jan Pawel II was born in 1920."

Trickle of Visitors

There are no other outward signs that the southwestern town of 18,000 persons, which by Polish standards seems fairly well off, is aware of its new prominence. "Imagine what an American town would have made of it if one of its people had become pope," said Michal Winiak, who works in the textile mill and has a brother in Detroit.

Even if Wadowice is not yet cashing in on its fame, there is a steady trickle of visitors. They drive past the dilapidated chemical factory where the future pope worked after the death of his father, a sergeant in the Polish Army's quartermaster service, in 1939.

Pope John Paul may want to see his birthplace again if he visits Krakow in May, as it seems certain he will do.

Pope Assails Abortion

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 14 (UPI) — Pope John Paul II yesterday issued a new attack on abortion and divorce, calling for laws to protect the "rights" of unborn children.

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U.S. Jet Crash in Manila

MANILA, Jan. 14 (AP) — A U.S. Air Force F-4 Phantom II jet crashed on a training flight north of here yesterday, the Air Force said. The pilot died but the co-pilot bailed out and was rescued.

Obituaries

Margorie Lawrence, 71,
Former Opera Soprano

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 14 (UPI) — Former Metropolitan Opera soprano Margorie Lawrence, 71, died yesterday after a long illness.

A native of Australia and educated in Europe, Miss Lawrence made her debut at the Metropolitan Opera in 1935. But six years later, she contacted infantile paralysis during a honeymoon trip to Mexico and was confined to a wheelchair.

Despite her handicap, Miss Lawrence continued to sing at the Met for five years and roles were rewritten so she could perform from her chair.

She gained fame at the Met for her performance of operas by Wagner and Strauss and was the only singer to ride a horse on stage in the finale of "Die Gotterdammerung," as Wagner intended. She also was one of few Met stars to perform the dance of seven veils in Strauss's "Salome." Usually professional dancers were used.

She toured the South Pacific, Europe and Australia as well as performing in the United States. She and her husband, Dr. Thomas King, moved to Hot Springs, Ark., in the 1950s because he believed she would benefit from the thermal baths there.

Miss Lawrence began teaching voice in 1956 and became a professor of voice at Tulane University in 1960. She later joined the voice faculty at the University of Arkansas, where she remained active until recently.

Miss Lawrence was awarded the French Legion of Honor in 1977 and was made a commander of the British Empire by Queen Elizabeth that year. She was made a fellow of the Royal Society of the Arts in London in 1969.

Giovanni Buitoni

ROME, Jan. 14 (UPI) — Giovanni Buitoni, 87, who built a family business into a transatlantic

Cardinal Briefs Pope

On S. America Visit

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 14 (AP) — Cardinal Antonio Samore last night briefed Pope John Paul II on his troubleshooting mission that laid the groundwork for papal mediation in the territorial dispute between Chile and Argentina.

The Vatican gave no details on the meeting. Cardinal Samore's first visit with the pope since he returned Wednesday after a week of talks in Santiago and Buenos Aires.

The pope said that family unity "is required by the atmosphere of affection and moral and material security that the child's psychology demands."

Jack Soo

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 14 (UPI) — Entertainer Jack Soo, 63, who starred as Sammy Fong in the stage and movie versions of the musical "Flower Drum Song" and as Sgt. Nick Yemana on the "Barney Miller" television series, died of cancer at UCLA Medical Center on Thursday.

During a career of more than 40 years that began before World War II, Mr. Soo worked as a comedian, singer, dancer and master of ceremonies.

Mr. Soo was born Goro Suzuki in Oakland, Calif. During World War II, he was interned with other Japanese-Americans at Camp Topaz, Utah. After his release, he worked at a Chinese nightclub in Cleveland. But the war was still on, and at the suggestion of the club owner, he changed his name from the Japanese Suzuki to the Chinese Soo.

He worked as straight man for Joey Bishop in 1949 and appeared in more than 50 television roles. His movie career included roles in "The Green Berets" and "Who's Sleeping in My Bed?"

Mr. Soo was married to a woman in Oakland, Calif. During World War II, he was interned with other Japanese-Americans at Camp Topaz, Utah. After his release, he worked at a Chinese nightclub in Cleveland. But the war was still on, and at the suggestion of the club owner, he changed his name from the Japanese Suzuki to the Chinese Soo.

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Giovanni Buitoni

supplies newspapers and television and radio stations throughout the area. He also operated Radio News West, which supplies news broadcasts, and the Enterprise, a weekly paper.

Mr. Quinn was born in Buffalo, N.Y., on Nov. 11, 1912. He worked as a copy boy and reporter for the Buffalo Evening News and the Courier Express. During World War II, he was a tank commander in the Pacific and during the Korean War a combat correspondent for United Press (now United Press International). Later, he became a business representative for United Press.

In 1954, he and the late Fletcher Bowron, a former mayor of Los Angeles, purchased City News Service.

William Syer Bristowe

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP) — William Syer Bristowe, 77, who ate spiders in Thailand and shook his fellow passengers by taking a giant spider for a walk on a transatlantic liner, died Thursday at his home in Whittington near Battle, Sussex. Mr. Bristowe, in addition to being an authority on spiders, was a scientist by training and a personnel manager by profession.

Harry H. Bennett

DETROIT, Jan. 14 (AP) — Harry H. Bennett, 86, a close aide of automotive pioneer Henry Ford in the industry's formative years, has died in a California nursing home.

C. Harold Johnson

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Jan. 14 (AP) — Dr. C. Harold Johnson, 69, whose patients included the late President Dwight D. Eisenhower and his wife, Mamie, died yesterday at Warner Hospital of pneumonia.

Sheraton. The only one
of the three luxury hotel chains giving you
all these windows to the world.

MUNICH — On a clear day the Alps are visible from our München-Sheraton, a warm friendly hotel in Germany's heart. Two bars, health club, some of the best conference facilities in all Europe.



LONDON — The Sheraton-Park Tower is opposite Hyde Park and in the heart of fashionable London. When you stay here, you're just a few minutes' walk from Harrods. What a fine hotel. Completely circular, it's a view in itself.



BRUSSELS — The Grand Place is just along the street from our Brussels-Sheraton Hotel. It's a pleasant stroll, especially on a Sunday morning. And it pays to come back for lunch in our Les Comtes de Flandre restaurant. Another grand place in this great restaurant city.



LISBON — The Lisbon-Sheraton is another best, the best hotel in this beautiful city. Enjoy this exquisite view with your dinner in our lavish roof top restaurant.



Euromarket**Warrants of Bayer Finance Unit
Reopen Market for Fixed Rates**

By William Ellington

BRUSSELS, Jan. 14 (AP-DJ) — A \$200-million, 10-year Eurobond issue with warrants of Bayer International Finance, a financing subsidiary of Bayer AG, reopened the primary market for fixed-rate Euro-dollar bonds last week.

The Eurodollar bond market for new issues had been closed since mid-December due to the inability of underwriters to find an interest level that would satisfy both the borrowers and lenders.

In effect, the warrants feature of the Bayer offering represents a way out of the impasse. Because the warrants can be used to purchase the blue-chip German chemical company's stock over the next 10 years at near the current price of the stock, the coupon rate for the issue was set at 7.25 percent, a level that normally would not satisfy investors.

Under the arrangements for the issue, each \$1,000 bond will carry detachable warrants, which can be used to buy 13 Bayer shares at 136 Deutsche marks, or \$104.13.

Since Bayer's shares closed in Frankfurt Friday at 137.10 DM, 13 shares have a market value of about 1,782 DM or \$958 at current exchange rates. Therefore, the "equity content" of the offering is almost equal to the value of the bonds. Hence, the offering should be greeted with enthusiasm.

Refinancing Bank Debt

Proceeds will be used to refinance some of Bayer's Eurodollar bank debt, which was incurred when Bayer purchased Miles Laboratories last year.

The Bayer offering comes at a time when the secondary market has reacted favorably to the recent

strength of the dollar and decline in short-term Eurodollar interest rates. As three-month Eurodollar rates fell 44 basis points over the week and the six-month rate dropped 38 basis points, medium-term Eurodollar note issues advanced by around three-eighths of a point. However, longer-dated issues of 10 years or more were about unchanged or one-eighth of a point lower.

With U.S. money supply figures showing a moderate trend, some market participants are taking the view that a further abrupt rise in dollar interest rates may be avoided. If so, technicians argue that the market could encounter an explosive rally.

At the moment, it seems quite likely that dealers have very limited supplies of bonds. This is because the cost of financing bond inventories with short-term borrowing has been punitive for many months. Thus, any buying spree would encounter very limited supplies, technicians say, so that prices would have to rise sharply.

Orion Bank Publication

An indication of the potential amount of cash that investors have to play with came last week with the publication of Orion Bank's annual study of Eurobond amortization and interest payments. The study shows that these payments to investors will total \$10.9 billion this year with the Eurodollar bond sector accounting for \$5.7 billion of that amount and the Eurodollar bond sector accounting for \$3.5 billion.

Moreover, on a broader basis that includes foreign issues such as those floated in Switzerland and

New York Stock Market

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (NYT) — Wall Street's new year has begun much like 1978 in one respect: The quickest way to make money in the market is to own stock in a company that another company wants to buy.

Last week, the Dow Jones industrial average rose 5.55 points to 836.28 after gunning ahead better than 25 points in the opening week of 1979. The market finished Friday at its highest level since late October. Turnover on the New York Stock Exchange reached 135.3 million shares for the week.

Last Wednesday, the price of Narco Scientific jumped 50 percent within an hour on the news of a friendly takeover proposal by Rorer Group, which makes health care products.

Far less friendly was the reception accorded by McGraw-Hill's top management to a surprise offer of \$34 a share for the publishing company's stock by American Express. McGraw-Hill's common shares, trading at their highest level in a decade, gained more than 8 points on the week.

'Highly Encouraging'

Since October, the Dow has been bumping its head against a ceiling plastered at around the 830 level. Then, on Friday, the industrials finally broke through with what Wall Streeters like to call "authority." Moreover, International Business Machines, selling at the best prices since 1973, moved above its recent resistance barrier at 310. All this is regarded in financial circles as highly encouraging.

Meanwhile, security analysts are picking their favorite stock selections for the current year. At the firm of Laidlaw Adams & Peck, Alan Poole holds the view that "concentration should be on stocks that are likely to be recession proof."

"Energy and environmental companies are likely to do well," he observed. "Underpriced companies and turnaround situations are interesting — especially ones whose stocks are selling below their true asset values."

"High-technology companies, that will create growing earnings in the face of an economic recession are interesting, as are companies with a product or products that will be in great demand despite deteriorating business conditions."

Accordingly, his stock picks for 1979 include Cluett Peabody, Walt Disney Productions, Grumman, IC Industries, Pittston, Ponderosa System, Standard Metals, Union Carbide, Union Oil of California and Wheelabrator-Frye.

the United States. By foreign borrowers, amortization and interest payments this year will total the equivalent of \$16.9 billion.

Obviously, a lot of these payments will have to be re-invested. The question is where? For the time being, short-term instruments in dollars continue to look attractive because of the high return. However, investors eagerly snapped up a

Norwegian government note issue which was floated in the United States and Europe last week because of the issue's generous return. The five-year issue, which was increased to \$150 million from \$100 million, was priced at 99.5 bearing 9.75 percent semi-annual to yield 10.12 percent on an annual coupon.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

Metal Futures Decline as Dollar Improves

By Sue Shellenbarger

CHICAGO, Jan. 14 (AP-DJ) — Precious metal futures declined last week as dollar-boosting moves by Washington outweighed news of political unrest and violence in Iran and the Far East.

The Carter administration announced plans to sell \$1.2 billion in Swiss franc-denominated securities, strengthening the dollar late in the week and causing net losses for futures in gold and silver, which are popular as hedges against a declining dollar.

The government will sell the 2½- to 4-year notes to raise francs to sop up overabundant dollars on foreign money markets. Announcement Thursday that the previous week's basic money supply was unchanged from a week earlier capped friendly feelings toward the dollar, and helped offset a report that producer prices rose by an inflationary 0.8 percent during December.

Metals futures had risen slightly on Monday after the fall of the Cambodian capital to the Vietnamese and news of continuing violence in Iran. But trader interest in metals waned by midweek on anticipation of the new government dollar-defense step.

Gold Futures Decline

On New York's Commodity Exchange, Inc., January gold futures declined by \$4.50 an ounce over the week to close at \$218.40 an ounce — about \$25 an ounce lower than nearby futures prices in October, before the Carter administration's dollar-defense program began.

Silver futures on the Comex lost 2.3 cents an ounce, closing at \$5.977 for the January delivery. But copper futures, demon-

ing unusual independence from precious metals, gained 2½ cents a pound during the week in the January contract, closing at 72.1 cents a pound on the Comex.

Analysts said that producer price increases, reports of sharply reduced inventories, a decline in London warehouse copper supplies, declining Zambian production and labor unrest in Peru all contributed to the gains. Producer prices hit highs of 75 cents a pound by week's end.

On the Chicago Mercantile Exchange's international monetary market, foreign currency futures reflected international events, with the Swiss franc leading other currencies in a decline against the dollar.

Analysts said that the new U.S. securities sales increasing franc circulation, plus a Swiss central bank statement during the week that it will do all it can to hold the powerful franc steady against other currencies, made the franc the leading decliner.

Spurring Wheat Futures

On the Chicago Board of Trade, nearby wheat futures spurted more than 20 cents a bushel higher as speculators acted enthusiastically on news of Chicago wheat purchases by a major grain dealer.

Analysts said the dealer had bought more than 1 million bushels of several varieties of wheat from a prominent local trader to meet commitments to buyers.

The news triggered commission house buying that pushed prices through more than one automatic buy-order point, running March wheat to a \$3.54½ price level that it sustained through Friday's session.

An already tight grain market grew even tighter as ice-clogged rivers slowed higher grain shipments

and farmers showed little inclination to sell despite higher cash prices.

"The farmers obviously are waiting for \$7 [per bushel] soybeans," a discouraged grain broker said. "By the time it gets to \$7, we'll probably have some bullish news, such as drought in Brazil, and the farmer will hear it and raise their sights to \$7.75 a bushel."

The possibility of drought in Brazil was a major point of discussion among traders last week, with most analysts agreeing that a continuation of already-dry conditions there could sharply reduce the anticipated 12- to 14.5-million-ton soybean crop.

Russians Buy More Grain

Rumors of new Soviet grain purchases circulated on the trading floor Friday, helping corn futures to move off their recent dead-end position and narrow the wide gap between wheat and corn bids. After the session closed, the Agriculture Department confirmed the rumors, reporting that the Russians have bought 400,000 tons of corn and 225,000 tons of wheat. The government reported earlier that China had bought an additional 250,000 tons of corn. But several large Chinese grain purchases were switched last week to delivery during the 1979-1980 marketing year from the 1978-1979 year, a bearish factor.

For the week, soybean futures were 6½ to 13½ cents a bushel higher, closing at 6.67½ for January; wheat was 1 to 2 cents higher, March 3.54½, and corn was 2 to 4½ cents higher, March 2.32½.

On the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, cattle prices hit new life-of-contract highs. January cattle bids gained 1.82 cents a pound, closing at 61.82 cents a pound, and live hoof futures were 2.77 cents a

pound higher for February, closing at 53.42 cents.

Continued strong demand for beef was the key, analysts said, with heavy post-holiday beef and pork advertising by retailers fueling higher cash prices.

Cattle Weigh Less

The average weight of slaughter cattle has dropped for two weeks in a row, indicating that last autumn's burdensome supplies of overweight fed cattle have disappeared from U.S. feedlots as ranchers reduce the size of their herds, analysts said.

But traders continued to be apprehensive about possible consumer resistance to higher retail beef prices, although most agreed that aside from some switching to pork and poultry products, little price resistance was apparent.

Live hog futures borrowed strength from cattle, analysts said, despite an increase in marketings after the snowbound conditions of the previous week.

On the New York Cotton Exchange, March cotton futures dropped 3.34 cents a pound for the week after a government crop report showing a 1-percent increase since December of the estimated U.S. cotton crop size, which is down 25 percent from last year.

Frozen concentrated orange juice futures were 1.45 cents a pound higher after a crop report showing a 5-percent U.S. orange crop reduction from December estimates and a 6-percent reduction from last year's levels.

In other markets, nearby potato futures were higher on the week on a tight cash market, sugar futures fell slightly, cocoa futures lost almost 8 cents a pound on news indications of a healthy Ghanaian crop and coffee futures were about 4 cents a pound lower.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP) Weekly Over the Counter stocks giving the net change from the previous week's last bid price. All quotations subject to the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markups, markdowns or commission.

Sales supplied by NASD.

100s High Low Last Chg

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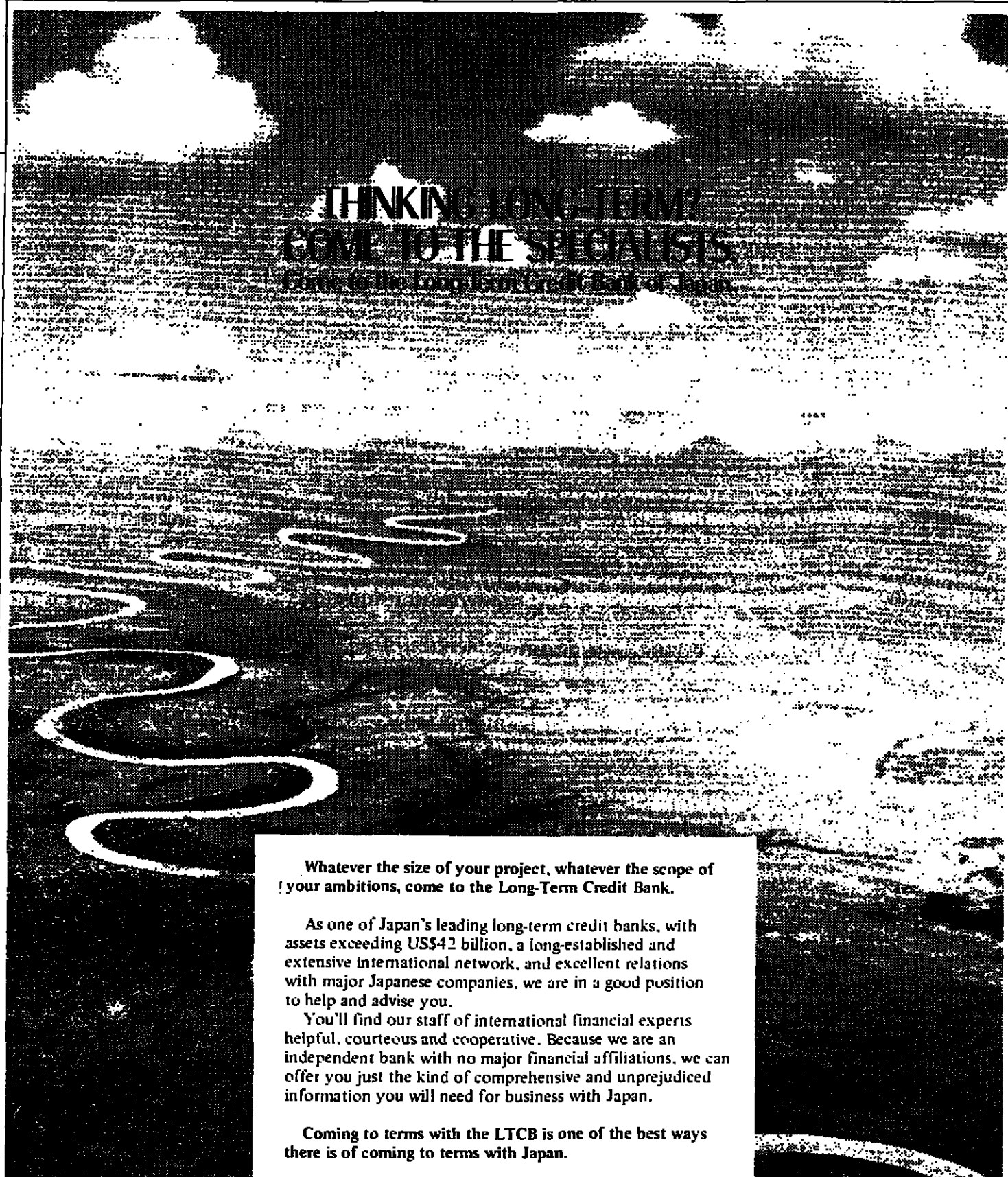
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Over-Counter Market

Sales In

100s High Low Last Chg

Net

100s High Low Last Chg

Sales In

100s High Low Last Chg

Net

100s High Low Last Chg

Sales In

100s High Low Last Chg

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Sales In

100s High Low Last Chg

Net

100s High Low Last Chg

Sales In

100s High Low Last Chg

Net

100s High Low Last Chg

(Continued from Page 7)

Over-Counter Market

CWNRS 1.76	10	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2				Conair	770	44	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4				Crutins 40	208	19	18 1/2	19	19	19								
CWNRS 2.40	22	22	22	22				Conair 1.06	120	6 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4				Crutins 40	208	19	18 1/2	19	19	19								
Commod 44	26	19 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	+ 1/2			Conair 1.06	120	6 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4				Crutins 40	208	19	18 1/2	19	19	19								
Commod 2.20	151	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	+ 1/2			Conair 1.06	120	6 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4				Crutins 40	208	19	18 1/2	19	19	19								
Commod 1.00	498	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	+ 1/2			Conair 1.06	120	6 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4				Crutins 40	208	19	18 1/2	19	19	19								
Commod 1.00	341	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	+ 1/2			Conair 1.06	120	6 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4				Crutins 40	208	19	18 1/2	19	19	19								
Commod 1.00	488	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/2			Conair 1.06	120	6 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4				Crutins 40	208	19	18 1/2	19	19	19								
Commod 1.00	88	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	+ 1/2			Conair 1.06	120	6 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4				Crutins 40	208	19	18 1/2	19	19	19								
Commod 1.00	328	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	+ 1/2			Conair 1.06	120	6 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4				Crutins 40	208	19	18 1/2	19	19	19								
Commod 1.00	39	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	+ 1/2			Conair 1.06	120	6 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4				Crutins 40	208	19	18 1/2	19	19	19								
Commod 1.00	41	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	+ 1/2			Conair 1.06	120	6 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4				Crutins 40	208	19	18 1/2	19	19	19								
Commod 1.00	424	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	+ 1/2			Conair 1.06	120	6 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4				Crutins 40	208	19	18 1/2	19	19	19								
Commod 1.00	146	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	+ 1/2			Conair 1.06	120	6 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4				Crutins 40	208	19	18 1/2	19	19	19								
Commod 1.00	898	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	+ 1/2			Conair 1.06	120	6 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4				Crutins 40	208	19	18 1/2	19	19	19								
Commod 1.00	122	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	+ 1/2			Conair 1.06	120	6 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4				Crutins 40	208	19	18 1/2	19	19	19								
Commod 1.00	253	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/2			Conair 1.06	120	6 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4				Crutins 40	208	19	18 1/2	19	19	19								
Commod 1.00	717	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/2			Conair 1.06	120	6 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4				Crutins 40	208	19	18 1/2	19	19	19								
Commod 1.00	424	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	+ 1/2			Conair 1.06	120	6 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4				Crutins 40	208	19	18 1/2	19	19	19								

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has initiated a passenger public transport company, named:

SAUDI PUBLIC TRANSPORT COMPANY

(SAPTCO)

with equity participation between the Government and the private sector.

The objective of the company is to transport public passengers in both intra-city and inter-city.

SAPTCO announces its desire to acquire services of a highly experienced firm or consortium to perform the management, operation and development of this project.

Interested firms or consortiums are requested to take the Ministry of Communication in Riyadh of their desire [Telex: N° 201616 HWAY SJ], and should call on the Ministry or any of the following address to receive a summary of the scope of work to be performed and a prequalification questionnaire.

1. Jeddah Road Department (M.O.C.)

2. Dammam Road Department (M.O.C.)

3. SAPTCO temporary offices in:

LONDON	DÜSSELDORF, W. GERMANY
Nadco (UK) Office	Stapledon, Ltd. German Offices
Mr. Derek MacCall	Cellerwieser 75
468, River, 28-29 Dover Street	4000 Düsseldorf 30
Herald House, Ltd.	Telex: 021440628
London, W.1.	Tele: 858-4485 SABO
Telex: 01499-2863	
Telex: 887822 NADCO G.	

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SAUDI PUBLIC TRANSPORT COMPANY (SAPTCO)

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SAPTCO announces its desire to acquire services of a highly experienced firm or consortium to perform the management, operation and development of this project. Interested firms or consortiums are requested to telefax the Ministry of Communications in Riyadh at their desire (Index N° 201616 FAWAY SJ), and should call on the Ministry or any of the following addresses to receive a summary of the scope of work to be performed and a prequalification questionnaire.

1. Jeddah Road Department (M.O.C.)
2. Dammam Road Department (M.O.C.)
3. SAPTCO temporary offices in:

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Mr. Derek McCall
4th Floor, 28-29 Dover Street
Herne House
London, W.1
Tel: 01-499-2862
Telex: 857822 NADCO G.

DUSSELDORF, W. GERMANY
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Telex: 8584845 SABO

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Gibson Dunn and Crutcher
Mr. Gerald Parley
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Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.
Tel.: 202-862-5520
Telex: 89-2501.

The prequalification questionnaire shall be filed and submitted to the above addresses not later than 8-13-1979 (Iraqi Calendar) (Feb. 5, 1979).

These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

January, 1979



The Industrial Bank of Kuwait K.S.C.

Kuwaiti Dinars 6,000,000

K.D. 3,000,000 Floating Rate Certificates of Deposit due 11th January, 1982

K.D. 3,000,000 Floating Rate Certificates of Deposit due 11th January, 1983

The above Certificates of Deposit were placed by

Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)

These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

January, 1979



Industrial Bank of Finland Ltd

(Suomen Teollisuuspankki Oy)

Kuwaiti Dinars 6,000,000

7 1/2 per cent. Guaranteed Notes due 1989

Unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by the

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Issue price 100 1/2 per cent.

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Kansallis-Osake-Pankki

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Algemeine Bank Nederland N.V. (Bahrain Branch)
AMERICAN EXPRESS BANK
INTERNATIONAL GROUP
Arab African International Bank - Cairo
Arab Bank Ltd (OBU) Bahrain
Arab Finance Corporation S.A.L.
Arab Financial Consultants Company S.A.K.
Arab International Bank - Cairo
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The Arab and Morgan Grenfell Finance Company Limited
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Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation
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Financial Group of Kuwait K.S.C.

The Gulf Bank K.S.C., Kuwait
Gulf Riyad Bank E.C.
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
The Industrial Bank of Kuwait K.S.C.
International Financial Advisers K.S.C.
Kuwait Financial Centre S.A.K.
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Company (S.A.K.)
Kuwait International Finance Company S.A.K.
"KIFCO"
Lloyds Bank International Limited
London & Continental Bankers Limited
Merrill Lynch International & Co.
Morgan Stanley International Limited
National Bank of Abu Dhabi
National Bank of Bahrain, Bahrain
The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K.
The National Commercial Bank, Saudi Arabia
Nederlandse Credietbank N.V.
Nordic Bank Limited
Riyad Bank Limited
Salomon Brothers International
Al Saudi Banque
Scandinavian Bank Limited
Societe Centrale de Banque
Societe Generale de Banque
UBAN-Arab Japanese Finance Limited
Union de Banques Arabes et Européennes - U.B.A.E.

These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

January, 1979



Banque de Développement Economique de Tunisie

Kuwaiti Dinars 7,000,000

8 per cent. Guaranteed Notes due 1985

Unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by the

The Republic of Tunisia

Issue price 99 1/2 per cent.

Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)

Abu Dhabi Investment Company

Arab African International Bank - Cairo

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Citicorp International Bank Limited

Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise

Swiss Bank Corporation (Bahrain Branch)

Algemeine Bank Nederland N.V. (Bahrain Branch)
Arab Finance Corporation S.A.L.
Arab Investments for Asia (Kuwait) K.S.C.
The Arab and Morgan Grenfell Finance Company Limited
Al Saudi Banque
B.A.I.I. (Middle East) Inc.
Bank of America International Limited
Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C. - Kuwait
Bayerische Vereinsbank International
Societe Anonyme
Byblos Arab Finance Bank (Belgium) S.A.
Financial Group of Kuwait K.S.C.
The Gulf Bank K.S.C.


Gulf Riyad Bank E.C.
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All of these Bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue 27th December 1978



¥20,000,000,000

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¥10,000,000,000 5.6% Japanese Yen Bonds of 1978, due 1983
¥10,000,000,000 6.8% Japanese Yen Bonds of 1978, due 1988

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Chicago Options Table

Last	Vol.	Last	Close	Option & price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close	Option & price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close		
20	Jul	11	41%	Phizer	35	285	45	65	112-16	b	34%	El Pas	15	24	1 1/8	5	19-16	3	1%	15%	
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10	12	41%	Phelaps	20	10	43	21	5%	20	b	34%	El Pas	20	a	a	8	5	3	1%	15%	
14	17	41%	Phelaps	20	224	46	31	5%	20	b	34%	El Pas	20	a	a	8	5	3	1%	15%	
34	14	41%	Phelaps	40	40	4	3	1-16	b	34%	El Pas	20	227	216	75	7-16	70	70	70	70	
184	10	41%	Ph Mor	40	40	4	125	10	b	34%	El Pas	20	233	216	14	2 1/4	a	a	a	2	
14	21	41%	Ph Mor	40	40	4	125	10	b	34%	El Pas	20	233	216	14	2 1/4	a	a	a	2	
14	21	41%	Ph Mor	80	40	a	94	1 1/8	b	34%	El Pas	20	233	216	14	2 1/4	a	a	a	2	
10	25	41%	Phizer	25	165	5%	45	2	a	25%	MGIC	15	2	2	6%	a	a	a	7	7%	21%
10	25	41%	Phizer	30	a	a	46	9-16	15	25%	MGIC	20	266	111-16	121	13-16	19	3%	21%	21%	
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Volume: 16,050,000 shares

1014-155

Russia to List Berlin Athletes

Berlin Athletes

In Overall Team

MOSCOW, Jan. 14 (AP) — The Soviet Union has declared that West Berlin athletes will be allowed to participate in the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow as part of the West German team, and accused the Western press of distorting the official Soviet stand on the issue.

The statement was made by the Soviet National Olympic Committee and the Moscow Organizing Committee of the 1980 Olympics in an article in *Soviet Sports*, the major Soviet sports newspaper.

It appeared to be an attempt to appease West Germany, which strongly objected to comments made by the Soviet sports minister, Sergei Pavlov, in an interview with West Germany's sports news agency.

Pavlov was quoted as saying that West Berlin athletes at the 1980

ately from the West German team in keeping with the Soviet view that West Berlin is not part of West Germany.

To Night Games

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (UPI) — A balanced schedule with record 756 night games and a drop in the number of doubleheaders has been announced for the American League.

In the balanced schedule, each team plays every other team in the league 12 times, six at home and six on the road. In addition, each team plays each of its own divisional opponents an extra game.

The Seattle Mariners, for the third successive year, will be hosts for the opener. They will play the California Angels, April 4, at night. Other league openers are scheduled the following day and night.

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RIP

—

"I CAUGHT THE FIRST SNOWFLAKE FOR YOU, MOM...BUT IT MUSTA GOT AWAY."

OF WOLVES AND MEN

Reviewed by John Leonard

Enemy of Property Rights

There is also a Marxist gloss, although Lopez doesn't call it that. The wolf is an enemy of property rights. Property begins with agriculture and the domestication of animals. Our manifest destiny was to get nature down and break its rhythms, to draw lines on the land

interesting on the descriptive level as it is on the interpretive level. A poet slips quietly out of Lopez's matter-of-fact prose, like an eye on a long nerve-string, to dance and feel. The illustrations abet this poet by never being cute. Poetry isn't cute, and neither are wolves. Both hear the cloud passing overhead.

To quote Robinson Jeffers:

he can, and that more livestock are

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

U.S. Army Chief

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP) — U.S. Army Secretary Clifford Alexander Jr. has recommended the revival of peacetime draft registration so that the nation would be ready to mobilize quickly in event of war.

The Army secretary's proposal, made in a speech in Phoenix, Arizona last week, was the latest evidence of growing Pentagon sentiment in favor of such a precautionary step because of serious weaknesses in the readiness of the Army, National Guard and reserve units.

"I think we need a better system than the one we now have for making the transition from our peacetime volunteer force to a wartime force based on conscription," Mr. Alexander said. He added that "a useful step in that direction would be to provide for the peacetime registration of young people."

By Robert Byrne

A double blunder — both players overlooking the same winning move — is not unknown even at the grandmaster level. The probable cause is a locking in on the same narrow track of thought, pushing all other approaches over the mental horizon.

Once, when Tigran Petrosian was

Instead, he played the routine defensive 25...P-N3P7, allowing Shamkovich to develop a strong attack at moves 27-31. After 32 N-B6ch, Bisguier could not exchange without leaving his dark squares defenseless, but neither could he survive with the knight jammed into his king position.

In the game between Grandmasters Leonid Shamkovich of New York City and Arthur Bisguier of Rock Hill, N.Y., from the United States Open Championship in Phoenix, Ariz., both overlooked a crushing queen sacrifice that would have cinched a win for Black. Bisguier, who went on to lose, could

A connoisseur of the Kevitz Defense (2 P-Q4, P-K4), he had no qualms about playing 1... N-QB3; he also knows his way around the black side of a Ruy Lopez. Giving up the center with 16... NxOp: 17 NxN, PxN: 18 QxP enabled Bisguier to regroup his minor pieces with 18... B-K3: 19.B-

Q2: N-Q2, threatening powerful counterplay with 30... B-B3. After 20 Q-Q3, N-B4: 21 Q-K2, B-B3; 22 QR-N1, N-N6, he had no problems and threatened 23... N-Q5. Shamkovich's countermeasure, 23 P-K5, was an error, although neither player realized it. Of course, Shamkovich could not go after the exchange.

White Shamkovich	Black Bisguier	White Shamkovich	Black Bisguier
1 P-E4	N-Q83	21 Q-K2	B-B3
2 N-K3	P-Q2	22 Q-Q3	N-N6
3 B-N3	P-Q21	23 P-K5	P-P3
4 P-Q2	N-B3	24 Q-N1	P-K3
5 B-B3	P-K3	25 Q-N1	P-K3

Nxb2 with 23... Nxb2; 24 PxN.
 Nxb2 since 25 BxPch; Kxb2: 26 Q-
 R5ch, K-N1: 27 Q-N5 forces mate.
 On 23... PxP: 24 Q-Q3, the
 threats against the black king and
 knight forced 24... P-K5, but af-
 ter 25 QxKp, both players were
 oblivious to the chance for a stun-
 ning queen sacrifice with 25...
 Q-N1! The point would have been

Q-101	Q-102	Q-103	Q-104	Q-105	Q-106	Q-107	Q-108	Q-109	Q-110	Q-111	Q-112	Q-113	Q-114	Q-115	Q-116	Q-117	Q-118	Q-119	Q-120	Q-121	Q-122	Q-123	Q-124	Q-125	Q-126	Q-127	Q-128	Q-129	Q-130	Q-131	Q-132	Q-133	Q-134	Q-135	Q-136	Q-137	Q-138	Q-139	Q-140	Q-141	Q-142	Q-143	Q-144	Q-145	Q-146	Q-147	Q-148	Q-149	Q-150	Q-151	Q-152	Q-153	Q-154	Q-155	Q-156	Q-157	Q-158	Q-159	Q-160	Q-161	Q-162	Q-163	Q-164	Q-165	Q-166	Q-167	Q-168	Q-169	Q-170	Q-171	Q-172	Q-173	Q-174	Q-175	Q-176	Q-177	Q-178	Q-179	Q-180	Q-181	Q-182	Q-183	Q-184	Q-185	Q-186	Q-187	Q-188	Q-189	Q-190	Q-191	Q-192	Q-193	Q-194	Q-195	Q-196	Q-197	Q-198	Q-199	Q-200	Q-201	Q-202	Q-203	Q-204	Q-205	Q-206	Q-207	Q-208	Q-209	Q-210	Q-211	Q-212	Q-213	Q-214	Q-215	Q-216	Q-217	Q-218	Q-219	Q-220	Q-221	Q-222	Q-223	Q-224	Q-225	Q-226	Q-227	Q-228	Q-229	Q-230	Q-231	Q-232	Q-233	Q-234	Q-235	Q-236	Q-237	Q-238	Q-239	Q-240	Q-241	Q-242	Q-243	Q-244	Q-245	Q-246	Q-247	Q-248	Q-249	Q-250	Q-251	Q-252	Q-253	Q-254	Q-255	Q-256	Q-257	Q-258	Q-259	Q-260	Q-261	Q-262	Q-263	Q-264	Q-265	Q-266	Q-267	Q-268	Q-269	Q-270	Q-271	Q-272	Q-273	Q-274	Q-275	Q-276	Q-277	Q-278	Q-279	Q-280	Q-281	Q-282	Q-283	Q-284	Q-285	Q-286	Q-287	Q-288	Q-289	Q-290	Q-291	Q-292	Q-293	Q-294	Q-295	Q-296	Q-297	Q-298	Q-299	Q-300	Q-301	Q-302	Q-303	Q-304	Q-305	Q-306	Q-307	Q-308	Q-309	Q-310	Q-311	Q-312	Q-313	Q-314	Q-315	Q-316	Q-317	Q-318	Q-319	Q-320	Q-321	Q-322	Q-323	Q-324	Q-325	Q-326	Q-327	Q-328	Q-329	Q-330	Q-331	Q-332	Q-333	Q-334	Q-335	Q-336	Q-337	Q-338	Q-339	Q-340	Q-341	Q-342	Q-343	Q-344	Q-345	Q-346	Q-347	Q-348	Q-349	Q-350	Q-351	Q-352	Q-353	Q-354	Q-355	Q-356	Q-357	Q-358	Q-359	Q-360	Q-361	Q-362	Q-363	Q-364	Q-365	Q-366	Q-367	Q-368	Q-369	Q-370	Q-371	Q-372	Q-373	Q-374	Q-375	Q-376	Q-377	Q-378	Q-379	Q-380	Q-381	Q-382	Q-383	Q-384	Q-385	Q-386	Q-387	Q-388	Q-389	Q-390	Q-391	Q-392	Q-393	Q-394	Q-395	Q-396	Q-397	Q-398	Q-399	Q-400	Q-401	Q-402	Q-403	Q-404	Q-405	Q-406	Q-407	Q-408	Q-409	Q-410	Q-411	Q-412	Q-413	Q-414	Q-415	Q-416	Q-417	Q-418	Q-419	Q-420	Q-421	Q-422	Q-423	Q-424	Q-425	Q-426	Q-427	Q-428	Q-429	Q-430	Q-431	Q-432	Q-433	Q-434	Q-435	Q-436	Q-437	Q-438	Q-439	Q-440	Q-441	Q-442	Q-443	Q-444	Q-445	Q-446	Q-447	Q-448	Q-449	Q-450	Q-451	Q-452	Q-453	Q-454	Q-455	Q-456	Q-457	Q-458	Q-459	Q-460	Q-461	Q-462	Q-463	Q-464	Q-465	Q-466	Q-467	Q-468	Q-469	Q-470	Q-471	Q
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Mutual Funds

Closing Prices January 12, 1978[illegible]

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here:  (Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's | Jumbles: KAPOK GRIEF COUPON BLOUSE
Answer: The blow sounded like it fell on the criminal! — "FEEL ON!"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I CAUGHT THE FIRST SNOWFLAKE FOR YOU MOM. BUT IT MISTA GOT AWAY."

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Buergler and Mueller Give Swiss 1-2 Downhill Finish

CRANS-MONTANA, Switzerland, Jan. 14 (Reuters) — Toni Buergler and Peter Mueller scored a one-two victory for Switzerland in a men's World Cup downhill race here today, with Buergler snatching first place from his teammate by less than a quarter of a second.

Ken Read of Canada finished third and Werner Grissmann of Austria fourth, all clocking less than two minutes on the 3,523-

meter-long track in the Valais Alps with a vertical drop of 990 meters. Mueller, a strong favorite, started down the fast, winding course before Buergler, and waved his ski poles in jubilation at the finish, thinking he had won, as his time of 1 minute 58.43 seconds was announced.

But Buergler, his red racing suit glistening in the bright sunshine, set the crowd yelling as he passed the first intermediate mark ahead

of Mueller's time and gradually increased the margin on the lower slopes.

Buergler, a 21-year-old bricklayer, clasped both hands to his helmet in disbelief, then threw his arms wide and let out a whoop of triumph as his winning time boomed over the loudspeakers — 1:58.19. Read, disqualified from first place in the season's previous downhill race at Morzine, France, last weekend because of a non-regulation race suit, was timed at 1:59.10, and Grissmann at 1:59.57.

The Swiss captured two more leading places, Philippe Roux finishing fifth and Erwin Jost 10th, and so did the Canadians, with Steve Podborski finishing seventh and Dave Murray, disqualified last week with Read, finishing ninth.

Peter Luescher of Switzerland, although he finished only 44th today, retained his lead in the overall World Cup standings. He added four points, raising his score to 109, by gaining seventh place in a combined event based on the joint results of today's race and a slalom run here last Tuesday.

Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden, who did not race today, remained in second place with 100 points. But the 20 points Mueller earned today lifted him from fourth to third position.

The combined event was won by Phil Mahre of the United States, a slalom specialist who surprised his downhill rivals by finishing strongly in 13th position today.

Douglas Powell of the United States was the only one of 67 starters who fell. Among the Americans, Karl Anderson finished 20th, Cory Murdoch was 26th, Andy Mill was 36th, Mike Farny was 41st, Dave Stapleton was 48th and Steve Mahre was 51st.

The race was originally scheduled yesterday, but was postponed a day because of high winds near the start. A slalom scheduled here today will be raced instead tomorrow.



Toni Buergler of Switzerland is congratulated after his downhill victory by Lise-Marie Morerod, the former women's World Cup champion who was injured in a car crash last summer and has retired from competition.

Mahaffey Needs Putt To Keep Hope Lead

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Jan. 14 (UPI) — John Mahaffey, pressed by Lee Trevino, sank a 10-foot birdie putt on the 18th hole yesterday to retain the lead, by one stroke, after four rounds of the Bob Hope Desert Golf Classic.

Trevino, playing before record galleries at Indian Wells, shot a 2-under-par 70 to tie for the lead when Mahaffey went to the 17th hole at Bermuda Dunes.

Mahaffey, the PGA and World Cup champion, parred the 17th and finished with the birdie for a 72-hole score of 14-under-par 274.

Trevino, reacting happily to the big crowds at the 90-hole tournament, made five birdies and three bogeys that put him at 275.

Back to the Pack
Four shots back were Wally Armstrong, Alan Tapie and Grier Jones. Armstrong shot 68 at Indian Wells. Tapie 68 at Tamarisk and Jones 69 at Bermuda Dunes.

Leonard Thompson and Keith Fergus, who started the fourth round only a shot behind Mahaffey, both fell back with 75s. Thompson played Indian Wells while Fergus was at Tamarisk.

Barring a collapse by Mahaffey and Trevino, no one else was in good enough position to challenge for the title in this first event of the 1979 PGA tour.

Charles Coody was at 280 and Lon Hinkle at 281, six and seven shots back. Jack Nicklaus, who will not play again until the tour reaches Florida in March, was well back in the pack as were Andy North and the defending Hope champion, Bill Rogers.

Palmer Drops Out
The cut for the final round was set at 3-over-par 291. Among those who did not make it was Arnold Palmer, a five-time Hope winner, as well as Al Geiberger, winner last week of the non-tour Monterey Pro-Am.

Mahaffey retained the lead with a round of 71 on Friday, but Trevino, experimenting with a new putting technique, moved into strong contention in the third round.

"I really think in the near future I'm gonna get lucky and win one out here," said Trevino, who never has won in California.

Mahaffey had what he called "a sloppy round, but I got away with some things. You're going to have a sloppy round somewhere almost every tournament. I just hope I got it all over with."

Paterno Rejects Job As Giants' Coach

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (NYT) — Joe Paterno, the nearly legendary football coach at Penn State, has informed the New York Giants that he is not interested in joining them. Paterno made his intentions clear in a telephone conversation with Wellington Mara, the Giants' owner.

According to Mara, Paterno said his preference was to remain at Penn State. "He said that his field was college coaching," Mara said. "I was disappointed, but I don't think I was surprised."

The Giants have two jobs open — director of operations, vacated by the resignation of Andy Robustelli, and head coach, created by the dismissal of John McVay. "I called and told him we wanted to know if he wanted to be considered," Mara said. "I would've been interested in having Joe Paterno in some capacity, a man with his record could probably be both coach and director of operations. He said, 'Let me consider things

here, and I'll call you back and let you know."

Paterno was unavailable for comment but his wife, Sue, recalled the phone conversation. "I know Joe wasn't interested in the job, and he didn't think it was fair to get into specifics with Mr. Mara. To be honest, Mr. Mara wanted to come up and see Joe, but Joe said no. We had recruits in, and it's tough to recruit when the coach is rumored to be leaving."

Mrs. Paterno said that her husband seemed relieved when he got off the phone.

"The whole thing had gnawed at him," she said. "It was one job he really may have considered, being a New Yorker." Paterno has never coached in the pros although in 1973 he tentatively accepted a job with the New England Patriots, but telephoned Billy Sullivan, the Patriots' owner, in the middle of the night and told him, "I can't do it. I'm only doing it for the money."

Top Scorer, Rebounder Is Traded by NBA Jazz

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14 (UPI) — Truck Robinson, who has been with three National Basketball Association teams during his five-year career, is on his way to a fourth.

The 6-foot-7-inch, 230-pound power forward got his wish Friday, leaving the New Orleans Jazz in a trade with the Phoenix Suns for third-year guard Ron Lee, rookie forward Marty Byrnes, first-round draft choices this year and next, and a cash payment estimated at \$250,000.

Robinson was the leading scorer and rebounder on the Jazz, but was unhappy. He refused to report to training camp earlier this year in a dispute with Jazz management.

Two sets of rules prevail on the Jazz: that has agent, Don Cronson. "There is one set of rules for Pete Maravich, and another set of rules for the other players,"

Robinson returned to the club at the start of the season and quickly jumped into both the scoring and rebounding lead, averaging 24.2 points and 13.4 rebounds per game. But the rift between him and the other players, particularly Maravich, clearly widened.

Byrnes was the Suns' top draft choice out of Syracuse last year. Lee, a first-round pick in 1976,

averaged 11.2 points a game in his first two seasons and led the NBA in steals last season.

In a related move, the Jazz waived forward Ira Terrell, a third-round draft choice in 1976, he sat out the 1977-78 season with an injury and joined the Jazz earlier this year in another trade with Phoenix, for Gus Bayers. He played in 31 games, but averaged only 4.9 points a game.

Earlier this month, the Jazz made a straight player swap with the New York Knicks, taking forward Spencer Haywood in exchange for backup center Joe Meriwether.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
Washington	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	24	14	.632
New Jersey	19	20	.487
New York	20	20	.500
Boston	14	25	.359
Central Division			
San Antonio	W	L	Pct.
Houston	27	16	.625
Atlanta	23	21	.523
Cleveland	24	21	.530
Detroit	14	28	.333
New Orleans	14	31	.311
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Midwest Division			
Kansas City	W	L	Pct.
Denver	24	16	.600
Minneapolis	20	20	.500
Chicago	17	23	.429
Indiana	16	24	.399
Pacific Division			
Seattle	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles	27	14	.659
Phoenix	26	15	.636
Golden State	22	20	.524
Portland	19	23	.452
Salt Lake	14	28	.333

College Basketball

East			
Dartmouth 69, Rollins 50			
Penn State 70, Vermont 68			
Wake Forest 76, North Carolina 64			
Wake Forest 64, Wake Forest 62			
Penn State 59, Princeton 58			
Wake Forest 75, Wake Forest 67			
Wake Forest 69, Wake Forest 67			
Wake Forest 69, Wake Forest 67			
Wake Forest 69, Wake Forest 67			
South			
Alabama 55, Kentucky 52			
Alabama 51, Wake Forest 46			
Alabama 51, Wake Forest 46			
Alabama 51, Wake Forest 46			
Alabama 51, Wake Forest 46			
Alabama 51, Wake Forest 46			
West			
UCLA 85, Washington 77			
UCLA 85, Washington 77			
UCLA 85, Washington 77			
UCLA 85, Washington 77			
UCLA 85, Washington 77			
UCLA 85, Washington 77			

NBA All-Stars

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP) — The final results of the Eastern and Western basketball teams in the fan balloting for the National Basketball Association All-Star Game Feb. 4 at the Polo Center, New York, are:

EASTERN CONFERENCE

FORWARDS — 1. Julius Erving, 363,161; 2. Rudy Tomjanovich, 218,282; 3. Larry Kenon, 207,477; 4. Rick Barry, 203,729; 5. Elvin Hayes, 191,996; 6. Campy Russell, 128,617; 7. Bob Dandridge, 131,230; 8. Bobby Jones, 93,998; 9. Bob McAdams, 91,291; 10. Jim Chones, 77,414.

CENTERS — 1. Moses Malone, 222,490; 2. Billy Paultz, 154,027; 3. Bob Lanier, 136,653; 4. Wes Unseld, 120,095; 5. Dave Cowens, 119,779.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE			
Patrick Division			
Y. Islanders	W	L	Pct.
Y. Rangers	24	13	.648
N.Y. Islanders	24	13	.648
Montreal	22	17	.565
Smitty Division			
Nicolas	W	L	Pct.
Quebec	15	13	.538
Montreal	16	14	.533
Alou	9	29	.236
WALEY CONFERENCE			
Korvik Division			
Montreal	W	L	Pct.
Quebec	27	9	.750
Montreal	18	19	.484
Montreal	11	25	.303
Adams Division			
Montreal	W	L	Pct.
Quebec	27	9	.750
Montreal	18	19	.484
Montreal	11	25	.303

WHA Standings

W L T Pct.			
Quebec	21	13	.615
New England	19	11	.633
Winnipeg	18	12	.600
Edmonton	16	14	.538
Cincinnati	16	21	.435
Birmingham	15	22	.405
Indianapolis	5	18	.217
Friday's Results			
Quebec 3, Cincinnati 1			
Winnipeg 3, Birmingham 1			
Saturday's Results			
Edmonton 3, New England 1			
Winnipeg 3, Birmingham 1			

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CENTERS — 1. Moses Malone, 222,490; 2. Billy Paultz, 154,227; 3. Bob Lanier, 136,653; 4. Wes Unseld, 120,095; 5. Dave Cowens, 119,770.			
GUARDS — 1. George Gervin, 427,540; 2. Pete Maravich, 352,793; 3. Calvin Murphy, 255,788; 4. Doug Collins, 221,492; 5. Mike Gale, 172,290; 6. Kevin Grevey, 159,211; 7. Kevin Porter, 145,546; 8. Pooh Williams, 145,546; 9. Gail Goodrich, 78,254; 10. Monte Archambault, 74,967.			

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McEnroe Will Face Ashe In Masters Tennis Final

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (NYT) — Everyone figured on John McEnroe. But few persons figured that Arthur Ashe would be his opponent in the final of the Grand Prix Masters tennis championship at Madison Square Garden today.

It was Ashe who got a late ticket into the eight-player, \$400,000 event as the last qualifier when Bjorn Borg and Guillermo Vilas ducked the challenge. It was the same Ashe who first played at Forest Hills in 1959 when McEnroe was rumormongering in a crib. And it was Ashe who lost to McEnroe, 6-3, 6-1, on opening night at the Masters, but then reached the semifinals when Jimmy Connors went lame.

Don't pity this 35-year-old millionaire, especially in view of the way he played in a 7-5, 3-6, 6-3 victory yesterday over Brian Gottfried that excited a crowd of 12,200. He wasn't the Ashe of 1968, when, as an amateur, he won the first U.S. Open singles title. But there were patches of brilliance in his thrilling, two-hour triumph that proved Ashe was not yet ready to join the over-35 division.

No Chance for Dibbs

Does he really stand a chance against the 19-year-old left-hander who is terrorizing his way to the top and demolished Eddie Dibbs, 6-1, 6-0, in the other semifinal? "He could be as well as anyone else," Ashe said.

Ashe needs to believe. But then his comeback from foot surgery in 1977, an eye inflammation, inactivity and a computer ranking of 257 (he now is 13) may be one of his most satisfying achievements as a player. Even if he loses the \$100,000 top prize today, he is assured \$64,000, his biggest payday.

"He should be commended for what he's done," Gottfried said on Friday in discussing Ashe. "For him to maintain eagerness and put as much work into coming back is phenomenal."

In many respects, Ashe is a more complete person than he was 10 years ago. The day he played McEnroe here he was mentally committed to crucial meetings on the future of the men's tour — he is a player representative on the Men's International Professional Tennis Council.

He also may now be a more complete player, which explains why he used backhand half-volley lobs, change-of-pace service returns and a variety of spin and flat serves to keep Gottfried guessing.

"I have to train harder, lift weights, stretch," he said when asked about the effects of age. "I have to practice right before a match instead of hours before. I can't hit my serve hard for five sets. Although it's taken me that long to find out I didn't have to."

It was Ashe's service returns, however, that ultimately intimidated the 26-year-old Gottfried and seemed to shift the tempo of the match in the third set.

McEnroe's mission seems unlimited. Sensing that service returns were the key to Dibbs' hopes, McEnroe spent almost his entire practice session in the Felt Forum serving to Peter Fleming, his doubles partner.

Dibbs, who will collect a \$300,000 check for winning the sea-

son-long Grand Prix bonus pool, could not penetrate McEnroe's serve and aggressive first volleys until the middle of the second set. By then, it was too late.

Even with a break point at 30-40 that put him within reach of 5-all, Dibbs was at the mercy of an overhead and a forehand drive-volley. The match ended with Dibbs' swinging at and missing McEnroe's spin serve.

"He's not a super player yet, like Laver, Kramer or Perry," said Don Budge, the former Grand Slam champion, who was at court-side.

"But he could be. I like the way he glides around and coasts to the ball. There is no extra work."

Earlier Matches

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP) — In matches Friday, McEnroe beat Harold Solomon, 6-3, 6-2, and Raul Ramirez saved himself from a dismal finish by beating Corrado Barazzutti, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Gottfried, playing more of a baseline game than usual, registered three key service breaks to beat Dibbs, 6-3, 6-3.

In Tennis Today, There Is No Trust

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (NYT) — Jimmy Connors was left out of the tournament. Tenderly favoring a blistered and bloodied left foot, he had surrendered while trailing John McEnroe, 7-5, 3-0, in their Grand Prix Masters singles match Thursday night. Now, behind a microphone in the depths of Madison Square Garden, he was discussing the rule that automatically eliminated him from the remainder of the tournament.

The rule was understandably inserted following suspicious defaults by Bjorn Borg and Guillermo Vilas that tarnished last year's round-robin portion of the tournament — the Swede with an alleged fever, the Argentine with an alleged ankle ailment. According to a tournament physician, Jimmy Connors' foot would not heal in time to permit him to play in the remainder of the tournament.

But if he had been forced to surrender Thursday night because of a temporary ailment — a leg cramp, for example, he still would have been banished from future matches in the tournament. "They went from one extreme to the other," Connors was saying of the rule makers. "Who really knows who's sick and who's not? But there's got to be a compromise. That's where trust comes in."

Trust — what a contradictory choice of words for a tennis player to use.

It Cuts Both Ways

Perhaps more than any other sport, tennis does not offer trust. The players do not trust the officials. The officials do not trust the players. And the public hardly trusts anybody anymore.

Borg and Vilas did not even show up for this Masters after having qualified as the No. 2 and No. 7 players, respectively, in the 1978 singles standings. Connors, as the defending champion, had to be coaxed into competing. When he finally decided to play, he developed the blister behind the big toe on his left foot that was bothering him even before the tournament began.

"I guess I took off a little too long," he explained. "My feet were a little soft."

Not as soft as the \$18,000 in prize money that Connors still will collect for the week. But that's tennis. As a group, today's touring men tennis pros are the most spoiled and the most selfish athletes in captivity. It was not always like that.

In the years when Jack Kramer and Pancho Gonzalez and Rod Laver were touring pros, they were considered outlaws, almost outcasts by the tennis structure that defied amateurs, as hypocritical as the amateurs were then. But in hustling to promote their tour, those pros discovered the real world. In contrast, today's younger pros exist in their own little world, not the real world.

No Union Cards

The top five male players, for example, do not even belong to the Association of Tennis Professionals, which describes itself as the representative body for tennis pros the world over.

